The New-York Times.

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GRANT'S ARMY.

THE ADVANCE UPON RICHMOND.

HOW LEE WAS OUTFLANKED.

The Reason Why it Was Done.

Herculean Feats of Marching by Our Army.

The Spirited Conflicts on the North Anna.

How the Rebels Were Beaten and the River Crossed.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondent.

Arrival of Gen. Banks at the Mississippi—Some Fights with the Rebels—No Further News from Grant—Sherman at Dallas.

Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 27—10 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from Maj.-Gen. BANKS, dated May 22, on the Mississippi River, was received to-day. It details the brilliant engineering achievement of Col. BAILEY, in constructing a dam across the falls of Red River for the relief of the gunboat fleet, the particulars of which have already been made public. The army is moving from Alexandria to the Mississippi, had two engagements with the enemy, one at Mansfield and one at Yellow Bayou. In both the rebels were beaten. Gen. BANKS states that "no prisoners, guns, wagons or other material of the army have been captured by the enemy except that abandoned by him in the unexpected engagement at Cane River on the morning of the 8th of April; and with the exception of the losses sustained there, the material of the Army is complete."

A dispatch has been received from Gen. EWING, but no mention is made of any conflict since the defeat of Frederick Lee at Wilson's Wharf, by the colored brigade of Gen. WHE.

No intelligence has been received since my last telegram from Gen. GRANT or Gen. SHERMAN.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SOUTH BANK OF THE NORTH ANNA RIVER, Wednesday, May 25—12 M.

After three weeks of marching and fighting, here, then, is the Army of the Potomac, sixty miles from its starting point north of the Rapidan, easily planted south of the North Anna River, and within twenty-five miles of the objective point which, for three years, has been the goal of all the blood and struggles of this army. The hasty dispatches which alone it has been possible to send amid the turmoil of action have acquainted you with the more salient facts at least in our later movements, and I shall confine these notes to the record of the operations of the past two or three days. They comprise the strategic operations employed in turning the fortified lines of Spottsylvania and the tactical operations of yesterday and to-day in crossing the North Anna River and the actions succeeding the passage. Taken together, they form, perhaps, the most substantial successes of the campaign, and have been gained with by a gratifying small sacrifice of life.

The experience of the two weeks we spent before the lines of Spottsylvania brought the conviction that that position could not be carried save by an expenditure of blood out of all proportion to the results of any possible victory that could be achieved there. To have been able to bring on a decisive engagement there would undoubtedly have been greatly to our advantage, for we had there a front of operations at easy distance of our proximate base, Fredericksburgh, while the enemy was at a long remove from his. In these relations, a battle that would have effectually broken LEE's army would have placed us in the most advantageous position for destroying it in the retreat that would have followed. I think it was with some regret that Gen. GRANT was eventually compelled to abandon the hope of delivering such a battle. Day by day the Commanding-General continued to throw out toward the left, with the hope of overlapping and breaking in the rebel right wing; and from occupying, as we did at first, a line two or three miles north and extending five or six miles west of Spottsylvania Court-house, we finally came to hold a line running almost due east from that point and about four miles in extent, our left resting at Massaponax Church. But just in proportion as we stretched to the left, LEE extended his right to conform to our line, and intrenched himself, till finally he came to have a front practically impregnable. Nothing, in fact, can be imagined more formidable than the improvised works which each army has learnt to construct to cover itself withal. A layer of stout logs, breast high, forms the framework on which a thick parapet of earth is thrown up; in front of this line the timber for several hundred yards is felled, making an elaborately interlaced abattis. Imagine one, two or three such lines along the enemy's front; plant behind each a line of battle, rake the obstructed approaches with a lavish supply of artillery, and place in front of all several lines of rifle-pits, and you will form a conception, though still an inadequate one, of the nature of the task imposed upon the army where it is pressed to "move on the enemy's works." Yet in several instances as you know, and as all the world will some day learn with wonder, the illustrious valor of the Army of the Potomac has plucked victory from these jaws of hell, and bayoneted an unflinching foe in the very *sanctum* of his citadel. Advices from day to day have informed you of the different attempts that were made to carry the enemy's lines, successively on the right, the centre and the left, of the partial successes achieved, and of our not few repulses. Of our successes, the most complete was undoubtedly that won by HANCOCK on the morning of the 12th inst., when his corps struck the famous salient on the right of the rebel line, and captured nearly the entire division holding it. Doubtless, could we have known in advance precisely what the upshot of that attack would be, our assaulting force, instead of being prepared merely with the view of carrying the position, would have been formed so as to push the success to its consequences, and the whole rebel army might then and there have been doubled up, roused and destroyed. No such golden opportunity again presented itself, and after seeking it by blood-bought reconnoissances on our right and centre, and after a sacrifice of some fifteen thousand killed and maimed men had attested the thoroughness of the effort to secure a decisive victory, the head of the army resolved to force the enemy's abandonment of his lines, with the determination of seeking elsewhere the arena for a new trial of battle.

With this view, it was needful, first of all, that the army should accumulate such supplies as would allow it to cut loose from its old base, and enable it to advance far enough to open a new and more accessible one. This done, it was very certain that by simply massing on the left of our front we would so threaten LEE's communications as to compel him to evacuate his fortified line; in other words, we would effect a turning movement on the rebel right flank. True to the expectation, when the rebels on Friday discovered the corps of HANCOCK, which, the day before, had been feeling their extreme left, shifted over to their extreme right, LEE began to look out for his lines of retreat. On Friday night, May 20, HANCOCK took up his march, advanced due east to Massaponax Church, there diverged on one of the main roads leading due southward from Fredericksburgh, continued on during the night and the following day, and on Saturday evening, May 21, occupied Bowling Green, with the head of his column at Milford, distant from the point of starting seventeen miles. He met no enemy.

On the very same night in which HANCOCK started, LEE began to withdraw. In the dead of night (1 o'clock A. M. of Friday-Saturday,) the rebel *reveille* was heard to beat, and the head of LONGSTREET's column, which was assigned the advance in the retreat, filed southward. Here, then, begins a grand race of the two armies, similar to that they ran from the Wilderness to Spottsylvania. A glance at the map will show us which has the better chance. It will be observed, if the examination be made with an adequate topographical map in hand, that the rebel front at Spottsylvania covers the direct and best route leading southward, namely, the Telegraph road, with the roads converging on and radiating from this main line. On the other hand, it was a necessity of the proposed operation that we should bear well to the eastward. It is a recognized maxim that the party executing a flanking movement exposes his own flank. Such a manœuvre in face of a vigilant and vigorous opponent is always a dangerous one. It had, therefore, to be done both cautiously and by a route somewhat circuitous. LEE, as we know by experience, is both vigilant and vigorous. The former quality was proved by the promptitude with which he met the advance of our flanking column by a corresponding movement to the rear; the latter was made manifest in another way the next day.

HANCOCK, (Second Corps,) as we have seen, had withdrawn during the night of Friday. WARREN (Fifth Corps) set out early on Saturday morning, following for some distance over the same route as that pursued by HANCOCK. About the same time EWELL's corps of the rebel army appears to have followed LONGSTREET. In the meantime our old position near Spottsylvania Court-house, was still held by such portions of our front as the corps of BURNSIDE (Ninth) and WRIGHT (Sixth) covered. At 4 P. M. of Saturday, BURNSIDE, who held position on the left of the Sixth, withdrew, and the remaining force of the rebels (HILL's corps) fancying that the Sixth also was retiring, left the works, came up directly in WRIGHT's front and attacked. They succeeded in breaking his skirmish line in one place; but WRIGHT opened a heavy artillery fire upon them which checked their advance. HILL committed an error in making the attack in front, for had he crossed the river a little above, he would have struck the right flank of the Sixth Corps, uncovered by the withdrawal of WARREN, and would have had an enfilading fire on WRIGHT, which it would have been difficult to withstand. In addition to this the assault was not made with much persistence, and was probably designed simply to develop our actual force left. During the night WRIGHT withdrew; HILL did the same, and the works of Spottsylvania ceased to be the objects of either attack or defence. They remain now as parts of the series of parallels that from the Rapidan up to our present front stand as monuments of the most desperate campaign in history.

The two armies once fairly on the march, their operations belong to the domain of strategy, which deals with the movements of armies out of sight of each other. The first obvious goal is the North Anna, north of which it was not deemed at all probable LEE would attempt to make a stand. From the first, however, it was a matter of certainty that the enemy would reach it in advance of us, for having possession of the telegraph road, he moved on an interior line. On Saturday night HANCOCK bivouacked at Milford. The Fifth followed the Second over the same road until striking Guinea Station, when it diverged to the right, (that is westward,) crossed the Mattapony at Guinea Bridge, and at 9 P. M. bivouacked near the Old Academy, having made a march of fifteen miles. The Ninth and Sixth followed over the same general lines. The next day, Sunday, 22d, the march was resumed—WARREN crossing the Ta and striking into the Telegraph road, down which the rear of the columns of LONGSTREET and EWELL had a short time before disappeared. Here he had a skirmish with the enemy's rear guard of cavalry, consisting of ROSSER's brigade, which was speedily driven off. HANCOCK advancing due westward from Milford, five miles, struck the Telegraph road at Harris' Store. Sunday's march brought our army forward an additional fourteen miles, and within a few miles of the North Anna.

The region between Spottsylvania and the North Anna through which the advance of Saturday and Sunday carried us, is both fair and fertile. The face of the country is beautifully undulating, nowhere bold, and the river bottoms have many large and fine plantations, all under cultivation. It was virgin ground over which we marched, showing none of those desolating traces of war that mark all Virginia north of the Rapidan. Here are fields with sprouting wheat and growing corn, and luxuriant clover; here are lowing herds, and the perfume of blossoms and the song of Summer birds; here are homesteads of the Virginia planter, everything on a large and generous scale, and great ancestral English elms dating back to the times before our forefathers learnt to be rebels. Coming so lately from where the trend of armies for three years has made the country bare and barren as a threshing floor, the region through which we passed seemed a very Araby the Blest, and presented such a transition as is pictured by those who, having traversed the desert of Lahore, suddenly emerge upon the smiling vales of Cashmere.

Resuming the advance on Monday morning, May 23, a march of a few hours brought the heads of our columns so near to the North Anna, that operations passed from the domain of strategy into the tactical question of effecting the passage of the river, always a delicate and difficult one when vigorously resisted. And that it would be so resisted was natural to suppose, for the reason that if the enemy proposed making a stand on the South Anna he would wish to gain all the time possible, in order to establish himself well in his position, and also for the reason that the North Anna covers the Virginia Central Railroad, which here runs in the general direction of the stream, and but from one to three miles south of it. Even if LEE should feel that he would eventually be compelled to sacrifice this important line of communications, he would still, it was reasonably argued, attempt to hold it till all the rebel detachments that have been in the valley should be drawn in. In this anticipation we were not disappointed, and not only did he contest the passage but he made one of his fiercest assaults with the view of crushing that portion of our army that had succeeded in crossing.

The lines on which the army had been advancing brought our columns to the North Anna near the point at which the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad crosses that stream. HANCOCK's column, which had the left, struck it less than one mile to the west of the railroad-crossing. WARREN's column, which had the right, struck it at Jerico Ford, about four miles higher up. By an opposite fortune WARREN was able to effect the passage without any resistance, but was savagely assailed on the other side, while HANCOCK had to fight on the north side for a passage, but, once over, has thus far found little to bar his progress.

The head of the column of the Fifth Corps, Griffin's division leading, reached the North Anna at 1 P. M., on Monday, and within ten minutes after the time of its arrival began to cross. The river at this point is fordable, but has a very rocky bed with precipitous banks, and the men had to wade it waist deep. The rebels appear not to have expected that the passage would be made so high up the stream, and hence had no great force in the immediate vicinity. In fact they had no time to bring up much force, as the rear of HILL's corps was arriving almost at the same time with the head of WARREN's column. Immediately on crossing, GRIFFIN's division was formed in line of battle, the Second Brigade (SWEITZER's) having the advance, while AYRES took position on his left, and BARTLETT was held in reserve in the centre of the line. CUTLER's division formed on the right of GRIFFIN, and CRAWFORD's (Pennsylvania Reserves) on his left. Moving rapidly up across an open space of six or eight hundred yards, GRIFFIN took position in the woods, where a heavy skirmish line was soon met. At first the only rebel troops in the neighborhood consisted of McGOWAN's brigade, of WILCOX's division, (HILL's corps,) under command of Col. BROWN, of the Fourteenth South Carolina. But he was presently reinforced by the other three brigades of WILCOX's division—namely, those of SCALES, GORDON and THOMAS; while HEATH's division joined on to the right of WILCOX, and prisoners say that BRECKINRIDGE's division afterward came up.

The skirmish line, which was all our advance at first met, had been easily driven back, and the command had taken up its position in the woods, and had just received orders to intrench, the first preparations for which it was just taking, when GRIFFIN's division, at 5:15 P. M., was furiously assailed by the rebel force above enumerated, which suddenly developed in two lines of battle, with a heavy skirmish line in front. Volley after volley, fierce and sharp, was poured in, and the enemy opened from three batteries a very heavy cannonade. GRIFFIN's division, however, without works, successfully resisted the attack, and repulsed it with great slaughter. Our men, in fact, served them with the same treatment they had themselves received in the numerous attacks they have been compelled to make, and illustrated afresh the enormous advantage the defensive has in such a country as this: that is, they lay low, covered themselves well, allowed the rebels to approach, and when the whites of their eyes were visible, raked their line with a withering volley. Finding that he was gaining nothing and losing very heavily, it appears that the rebel Commander, while continuing to hold three of his brigades on GRIFFIN's front, detached Col. BROWN's South Carolina brigade to effect a detour and make an assault in flank. The mode in which he made this I have from Col. BROWN himself, who, not half an hour afterward, was a prisoner in our hands. Marching by column up the railroad for some distance, he wheeled by right into line of battle, and fell upon CUTLER, who, as we have seen, was formed on the right of GRIFFIN. CUTLER's division had not yet gotten into position when BROWN attacked with much vigor; its left gave way, and the whole command was considerably broken and thrown into much confusion. This, of course, uncovered the right of GRIFFIN's line, held, as we have seen, by AYRES' brigade, and exposed him to imminent danger of having his flank turned. He avoid this the right was re-formed somewhat and Gen. GRIFFIN threw forward three regiments of BARTLETT's brigade, which arrived just in time to save the exposed flank from being turned, and reëstablished the line. In the execution of this manœuvre, occurred one of those odd rencounters which occasionally happen in the complicated actions of battle. One of BARTLETT's regiments, the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. MCCOY commanding, in marching up by the flank (that is, in column, not in line of battle) ran plump against BROWN's line, which was moving to follow up its success against our right. It was one of those critical situations which a moment will decide—the decision, in fact, depending on who should gain the advantage of the first volley. Rapid as a flash McCOY swung his forward companies into line and got the first fire. One of McCOY's men seized the rebel Commander by the collar and dragged him in, the Eighty-third poured in a volley on the enemy's front and rear, and the whole rebel brigade made off in disorder. The repulse of the rebels was most complete, and during the engagement and the following morning not less than one thousand prisoners were taken. In addition to this, the rebel loss in killed and wounded was very heavy, though its precise extent could not be ascertained, as during the night the enemy made a forcible attack upon our pickets, and under cover of this succeeded in carrying off their dead and wounded. Our own loss was inconsiderable; GRIFFIN's division, which bore the brunt of the attack, may have lost 200; CUTLER about 150, while the loss of CRAWFORD's division, which held the left, and whose skirmish line alone was engaged, was but trifling. All things considered, this may justly be regarded as one of the most beautiful detached engagements of the campaign; and taking into account the very important results hanging upon it, it fully merits the praise accorded to it by the Commanding-General in a dispatch sent to Gen. WARREN immediately after the action, in which Gen. MEADE "congratulates him and his gallant corps upon the handsome manner in which the enemy's attack was repulsed." Although the Commanding-General extends praise to the whole corps, the other divisions will willingly acknowledge that it belongs more particularly to the First Division, (GRIFFIN's,) which received and repulsed the main attack of the enemy. Especial credit is due to the Second Brigade of this division, commanded by Col. SWEITZER, though equal eulogy is claimed by the brigade of BARTLETT, which so promptly checkmated the flanking manœuvre of BROWN.

Passing now from the position of WARREN, on the right, to that of HANCOCK, on the left, we find his corps engaged at the same time with the Fifth, though unlike WARREN, who passed the river unopposed, he had to carry his crossing against severe opposition. As I have already mentioned, HANCOCK's point of passage was the Chesterfield or county bridge, half a mile above the railroad bridge. Here the rebels had a strong position and a *tête-de-pont* which had to be taken before the passage could be effected. Six or eight hundred yards north of the Anna is Long Creek, which runs parallel with the river and empties into it east of the railroad bridge. The two streams, therefore, form a species of island, and here the rebels had a prepared position to oppose any crossing. Near the bridge head is an extended redan, with a wet ditch in front, the gorge swept by rifle pits in the rear. On the opposite or southern bank of the river is a similar work and other rifle pits, while the southern bank commands the northern, and was swept by rebel artillery. These works were built a year ago, immediately after the battle of Chancellorsville. The island is a perfectly flat and bare plain, and across this it was necessary to advance in order to carry the bridge. The position was held by McLAW's division of LONGSTREET's corps.

To Gen. BURNETT's division of HANCOCK's corps was assigned the gloriously perilous task of carrying it. On the left was the brigade of Col. EGAN; on his right PIERCE's brigade, and Gen. MOTT's brigade on the right of PIERCE. The Fourth Brigade (the Excelsior, commanded by Col. BLAISDELL, of the Eleventh Massachusetts) came up partly in rear, its left to the right of the redan. To cover the assault, three sections of artillery were put in position, and replied to the artillery fire of the enemy. On the left of BURNETT's division was BARLOW's division, the left of which connected with the right of GREGG's division, while TYLER's heavy artillery division was held in reserve.

An hour before sundown, of Monday, the assault was begun and most brilliantly executed by BURNETT's command, which swept across the open space at double quick, under a storm of artillery and volleys of musketry. Two regiments of the Excelsior Brigade, (the Seventy-first and Seventy-second New-York,) first reached the redan, the garrison of which ran precipitately as the menacing line of fixed bayonets came sweeping along. Making foothold in the parapet with their muskets, the brave fellows clambered up and simultaneously planted their colors on the rebel stronghold.

Thirty rebels, unable to get away in time, were captured in the ditch. The total loss in this brilliant exploit, the very rapidity and daring of which astonished and paralyzed the rebels, did not exceed a hundred men, and secured us the possession of the bridge, across which a portion of HANCOCK's corps immediately crossed, and held the bridge-head during the night.

The work of Monday, therefore, had secured us the passage of the North Anna at two different points, and night found the whole of the Fifth Corps crossed at Jerico Ford and a portion of the Second Corps across at Chesterfield bridge. Yesterday, Tuesday, 24th, was mainly employed in passing over the rest of the army and pushing out our lines and securing our position.

That held by Gen. WARREN was happily one of great strength—being a point at which the Anna makes a bend in the form of a horseshoe, thus affording a secure *point d'appui* for both flanks. Early yesterday the whole of the Sixth Corps (WRIGHT's) filed over at this point, took position in rear of the Fifth, and a portion of it in the afternoon relieved part of WARREN's front. HANCOCK on his front was not able to make such rapid progress. None found only such portions of the command as had forced the passage the previous night across the river. The rebels still held the works, rifle-pits and commanding heights on the southern bank. In the afternoon, however, CRAWFORD's division of WARREN's corps extended to the left, to make a diversion in his favor, engaged the enemy and enabled the whole of BIRNEY's division to pass over. The remainder of the Second corps speedily followed. Meanwhile BURNSIDE's corps still remained on the north bank of the river; but the operations of yesterday afternoon having swept the rebels from our whole front, the Ninth corps was this morning to make the passage at Oxford, midway between the points of crossing of HANCOCK and WARREN. During Monday night HANCOCK's left extended to the railroad bridge, we holding the northern end and the enemy the southern. The rebels, however, had prepared it for burning, and during the night it was set fire to and destroyed. This is no loss, as there appears to be no present intention to use the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad—Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, having been to-day opened as a new base. The water transportation of the army is now all there, and a long train with our wounded, was this morning sent across under escort to that point.

This morning finds our advance pushed out three miles south of the North Anna, and across the Virginia Central Railroad, which has been effectually destroyed. No engagement has up to this hour taken place. The main body of the rebels appears to have drawn back to the South Anna, which is a line they have long been preparing, and means to defend to the last. Their advanced line rests along Long Creek, one mile south of the South Anna. Gen. GRANT's plans with reference to this position have not yet been developed, and though a study of the ground affords an anticipation of the nature of the operation that will next be made, I refrain as yet from recording even speculations.

The heat during the past four days of marching and fighting has been excessive, and the work has been a most severe strain on the physical and moral powers of men and officers; but there is nothing which buoys an army up like success, and the determination of the Army of the Potomac abates not a jot or a tittle of the purpose with which it set out. I need not say that purpose is the capture of the rebel capital and the destruction of the rebel army. SWINTON.

Gen. Grant's Movements—Wounded Officers Arrived at Washington.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 26—Midnight.

Your special messenger just arrived from the front, reports that among the killed in the fight on Tuesday night, were Col. CHAMBERS and Lieut. BROWNELL, of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts.

We captured between nine hundred and a thousand prisoners, principally North Carolinians and Virginians.

Our wounded are being brought to Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, from whence they will be removed to Washington.

Three hours after your messenger left headquarters, he heard heavy cannonading and musketry firing toward our left. He thinks the battle was renewed, for when he left headquarters (12 M.) on Wednesday, Gen. GRANT was preparing to "move on the enemy's works."

Our whole loss in killed and wounded since the retreat of the rebels from Spottsylvania, will not amount to more than twelve thousand. The loss of the rebels is double that number.

Abandonment of Fredericksburgh and Aquia Creek—Capture of Guerrillas—Infamous Attempt to Poison Wounded Soldiers—The Wretch in Durance Vile.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 27.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 27.

The *Star* has the following:

The steamer *Jeffries*, which left Fredericksburgh yesterday morning, arrived here about nine o'clock last evening, bringing up about one hundred rebel soldiers, sixteen guerrillas and three rebel citizens.

These cardinals were captured near Hanover Junction, and among the number were Col. MARTIN, of the Third Arkansas, three Captains and two Lieutenants.

The guerrillas were taken while making an attack upon one of our trains near Fredericksburgh.

Among the prisoners brought up on the *Jeffries* was a rebel citizen of Fredericksburgh who was arrested for poisoning bread and tendering it to our wounded soldiers.

The *Jeffries* also brought up fifty contrabands, a portion of whom were from the vicinity of Bowling Green.

When the *Jeffries* left Fredericksburgh, all of our wounded with the exception of some thirty or forty severe cases, had been placed upon steamers then lying at the dock, and as soon as these remaining were removed, it is the intention of the authorities to evacuate the place as it is of no further use to our forces during GRANT's onward march.

Detachments of cavalry and infantry which had been garrisoning the place had already broken camp, preparatory to the evacuation.

The *Argo*, from Aquia Creek, arrived here this morning, at 7½ o'clock. Parties who came upon her report that Aquia Creek was evacuated yesterday afternoon.

The Operations of Hancock—The Fredericksburgh Hostages.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 27.

The troops having been drawn in from Fairfax Station on Wednesday to take the place of those forwarded to the front, the guerrillas under MOSBY had presumed to them a fine opportunity to exhibit their destructive propensities, and accordingly set to work to destroy all the buildings in the vicinity, consisting of blockhouses, warehouses, &c., which they accomplished most effectively by firing them. All the stores were brought in several days ago, so that nothing of the kind fell into the hands of the marauders.

The sixty rebel citizens of Fredericksburgh, arrested by order of the War Department, and brought hither to be held as hostages for the Union wounded soldiers betrayed into the hands of the rebels by Mayor SLAUGHTER, were to have been taken from the Old Capitol this afternoon, and conveyed to Fort Delaware, under guard of a detachment of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Battle Reserve vice Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 27.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* says, according to an extra Washington *Republican*, issued at 4 o'clock, LEE was to line of battle this morning, on the south bank of the North Anna, and that a battle was probable to-day.

GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

Situation of Affairs at Bermuda Hundred.

HADDONFIELD, Friday, May 27.

A letter from Bermuda Hundred, of Wednesday, says, the weather is exceedingly warm. The enemy have made frequent attacks upon our intrenchments and have been defeated at each attack with heavy loss.

The one of most consequence the Gatling gun, which threw 200 shots per minute, was brought to bear on the enemy with terrible result. Some rebel prisoners, captured on the 16th, called and said "the sound of a gun is that? Do you load it all night and fire it all day?"

All Quiet on Bermuda.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, May 26.

A slight skirmish took place yesterday afternoon about three miles from City Point, up the Appomattox River, between pickets. The enemy was routed. No material loss has been reported.

The mail-boat *John A. Warner* arrived at 5 P. M.

All quiet at Bermuda Hundred to-day.

THE MARCH OF GEN. SHERMAN.

The Reported Flanking of Altoona Confirmed.

Johnston Supposed to be Sending His Troops to Virginia.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 27.

The *Journal's* Nashville correspondent states Gen. SHERMAN's entire army resumed its march from Kingston, Ga., on Tuesday.

It flanked JOE JOHNSTON's position at Altoona, on the Etowah River.

This position was in a mountainous section, and is considered stronger than Atlanta.

This correspondent believes that Gen. JOHNSTON does not intend to fight, but that his troops are being gradually transferred to the forces of Gens. LEE and BEAUREGARD.

Altoona Flanked Instead of Johnston Flanked.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 26.

Yesterday's Nashville *Union* says that Gen. SHERMAN has flanked Altoona on the west, taking the road to Dallas and Paulding. The Rebels are in pursuit of the movement.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of Gen. Banks at New-Orleans—Reported Meeting at Port Morgan.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 26.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from New-Orleans the 21st, and Memphis, Wednesday evening, has arrived at this place with 226 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The steamer *Columbia*, Havana, and *George Shaw*, sail, were to sail for New-York on the 21st.

The transport *Cahawba* had arrived at New-Orleans with the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers and Government stores.

The officer of the Atlantic reports that BANKS, with a portion of his army, arrived at New-Orleans on the 21st.

It was not known that any new movements were on foot for the present.

In moving across the country, during the retreat from Alexandria, Gen. BANKS left the Red River at Tout de Rusny, and struck the Mississippi, where he crossed the Atchafalaya, and then marched to Morgana on the Mississippi.

A. J. SMITH's command also marched to Semmesport, and there embarked in transports.

A naval officer who left Pensacola on the 16th inst., says that a report had just been received there of another mutiny of the garrison in Fort Morgan near Mobile, but no particulars accompanied the report.

The New-Orleans cotton market was inactive; no sales of importance; low middling, 51c. cash; middling, 55c. 60c. Nothing was doing in sugar or molasses; a fair supply was offering but no disposition was shown to operate.

The Memphis cotton market was unimportant, the presence of steal limits transactions, though all offering was readily taken. Receipts since last report, 100 bales.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 27.

NO NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

Nothing received from the army to-day.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

The long-expected report of its Investigating Committee on the alleged frauds in the New-York Custom-house will be speedily forthcoming.

RECONSTRUCTION IN ARKANSAS.

The Administration Senators have had a caucus on the question of Arkansas reconstruction, as involved in the application of a Senator from that State for admission, but reached no definite conclusion. A joint caucus of the two Houses is still talked of, but in any event, there is scarcely a chance for the admission of the Arkansas claimants in either branch.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee has agreed to the House resolution remitting the entire duty now exacted, only on goods entered on the 30th of April.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX BILL.

The Senate, this evening, got through the consideration of the Tax Bill, with all the amendments proposed by the Finance Committee. A number of amendments from individual Senators are still to be considered.

The amendments to the Tax Bill that remain to be considered relate to the subjects of whisky and bank taxation only.

AIR LINE RAILROAD TO NEW-YORK.

The House Committee on the Air Line Railroad to New-York expect to report on Monday a bill chartering a line via Reading and Columbia, Penn.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations held a session to-day to consider the diplomatic correspondence on Mexican affairs.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The House Military Committee, to-day, after hearing Gen. MEIGS' explanations, adopted the Senate bill reorganizing the Quartermaster's Department. It was ordered to be reported, and at once put upon its passage.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF RECRUITING AT NEW-YORK.

Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE has been appointed General Superintendent of Recruiting for United States armies, headquarters at New-York, and has returned from the Gulf. He will at once proceed to his new post.

OUR WOUNDED.

A cavalry force has been sent out to bring in some of our wounded from the late battles, still remaining there.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Over a hundred of the rebel prisoners taken near Hanover Court-house have arrived here. Among other prisoners brought up at the same time, were one from Fredericksburgh arrested for trying to poison our wounded soldiers.

BUILDINGS DESTROYED AT AQUIA CREEK.

The buildings at Aquia Creek capable of affording shelter to guerrillas, have all been demolished.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 27.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

Subscriptions to the 10-40 loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day amount to $1,321,850.

Death of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings.

MONTREAL, Friday, May 27.

Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, the American Consul-General, dropped dead at 10 P. M. this evening.

FROM MEXICO.

Reported Battle at San Luis—The Prench Success.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Temporarily Abandoned.

The New-Orleans True Delta, of the 21st, has the following from Matamoras:

"The steamer Mexico left this port, bound to the gulf, on the 16th inst., with a full cargo of cotton.

"The Mexican Consul, we are told, has had no intelligence of later date than the 10th inst. from the capital.

"The Mexicans, though in possession of the city, are completely hemmed in by the French troops, and are unable to procure provisions from the country.

"The Liberals are concentrating their forces at San Luis Potosi, and it is reported that a battle has been fought between the French and Mexicans, under Gen. Negrete, at San Luis, in which several thousand men were engaged, and that the latter were defeated with a loss of 2,000 killed and wounded. The Liberals are said to have retreated in good order, and are now concentrating their forces at San Luis Potosi.

"The Liberals are also concentrating their forces at Monterey, and it is reported that Gen. Escobedo has left Saltillo with 5,000 men to attack Monterey. The Liberals are also concentrating their forces at Matamoras, and it is reported that Gen. Cortina has left Matamoras with 3,000 men to attack Monterey.

"The Liberals are also concentrating their forces at Chihuahua, and it is reported that Gen. Ortega has left Chihuahua with 5,000 men to attack Monterey.

"The Liberals are also concentrating their forces at Durango, and it is reported that Gen. Corona has left Durango with 5,000 men to attack Monterey.

"The Liberals are also concentrating their forces at Zacatecas, and it is reported that Gen. Arteaga has left Zacatecas with 5,000 men to attack Monterey.

"The Liberals are also concentrating their forces at Guadalajara, and it is reported that Gen. Alatorre has left Guadalajara with 5,000 men to attack Monterey.

"The Liberals are also concentrating their forces at Mexico, and it is reported that Gen. Diaz has left Mexico with 5,000 men to attack Monterey.

"The Liberals are also concentrating their forces at Puebla, and it is reported that Gen. Alatorre has left Puebla with 5,000 men to attack Monterey.

"The Liberals are also concentrating their forces at Oaxaca, and it is reported that Gen. Diaz has left Oaxaca with 5,000 men to attack Monterey.

"The Liberals are also concentrating their forces at Vera Cruz, and it is reported that Gen. Alatorre has left Vera Cruz with 5,000 men to attack Monterey.

"The Liberals are also concentrating their forces at Tampico, and it is reported that Gen. Alatorre has left Tampico with 5,000 men to attack Monterey.

"The Liberals are also concentrating their forces at Matamoras, and it is reported that Gen. Alatorre has left Matamoras with 5,000 men to attack Monterey.

"The Liberals are also concentrating their forces at Monterey, and it is reported that Gen. Alatorre has left Monterey with 5,000 men to attack Monterey.

"The Liberals are also concentrating their forces at Saltillo, and it is reported that Gen. Alatorre has left Saltillo with 5,000 men to attack Monterey.

"The Liberals are also concentrating their forces at San Luis Potosi, and it is reported that Gen. Alatorre has left San Luis Potosi

this nothing and preaching us in to submission on all things at once—overturned astonishing their historians. Then came the day of settling-accounts,' and the fundamental principles of the Dutch and English naval school, gave the ascendancy of commandship. No more Don Johns appeared, but perfect seamen, like Trump, Blake, Rayter, Duquesne, Nelson, Porter, Farragut, Steam was applied to ships. Neither the naval supremacy of England, nor of any country, is any longer dependent on her sailors, but on her machinists and engineers. Once more the tactics of Salamis and Actium, of Dublin and Carthagena, improved and developed, are the naval tactics of the day. A revolution of over two thousand years has brought the system of naval manœuvring round to, and but little beyond a point analagous to that which a Phœnician or Egyptian Wyatt or Fulton first discovered the power of propulsion latent in an oar.

"Future naval battles will be decided by single commanders alone, succeeding each other rapidly, and by boarding. Hereafter, many a rescued sailor may have to tell, like the survivors of the *Cumberland*:

'Of foes, like a Kraken huge and black,
Who crushed our ribs in her iron grasp.'

The day of "sail-triumphs" and "old salts" is among the tells, dear to "England's hearts of oak," and the tales of the past.

The English make a great mistake in asserting that the act of punching will displace machinery and topple down masts and yards, unless the vessel punched possesses sufficient solidity to bring on the ram at once or suddenly. In this case the assailant would not (or rather could not) clear the rammer, not the rammed. How often do we read of fragile steamers or sailing vessels cutting down and sinking other steamboats or ships without injuring or dismantling themselves by the shock. The North River steamer Empire, under a strong head of steam, ran, and cut, from stern to stay foot, into a bulkhead or solid pier, without any material injury to herself.

Finally, as an argument, read carefully the account of Commodore Perry's arctic discovery-ship, on which Nansen served as a lad. To save the vessel from the blocks of loose fields of ice, she was allowed to run *before a furious gale*, crew on, into the very pack ahead. She suffered some comparatively slight damage, it is true, but lost neither rudder nor mast, and, then, imbedded as it were therein, rode out the tempest in safety. Moreover, a whale punched and sunk the *Essex*, in the Southern seas, and sworn on the witness.

ANCHOR.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—The auction sale of Mr. JOHN ALLAN'S library and collection of engravings, coins, &c., has occupied the evenings of the last two weeks, commencing with May 2, at the auction rooms of Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & Co., Broadway. In respect to the curiosity of the collection, and the prices realized by many of the important articles, it is by far the most noticeable event in the annals of bibliomania that has ever occurred on this continent. So extraordinary was the demand for many of the rarer books, that all the old ideas of value seemed completely subverted, and a perfect recklessness appeared to reign among the buyers as to the sums they might have to expend in securing some cherished memento of this famous sale. We write while yet there are three more evenings' work to be done, so that it is impossible to give the precise amount; but it is certain that the sum total of the sale will be more than forty thousand dollars, a result quite unparalleled as the grandest of any private literary collection in America. As was befitting, in this great city, the two highest lots were connected with New-York. One of them—a letter of Gen. WASHINGTON, in answer to the notification that the Freedom of the City had been presented to him by the Common Council of New-York, in 1785—sold for the astounding sum of *two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars*, after a brisk competition, mostly between two parties, who acted as agents for the real buyers. It was written on a single foolscap sheet of paper, in good preservation, and, a few years since, would have been thought well sold at $50. The other, and next highest lot, was a copy of "Knickerbocker's History of New-York," extended to folio size, and illustrated by the insertion of nearly three hundred plates, mostly of the Dutch and Flemish schools. This sold for *twelve hundred and fifty dollars*. The sold $1250 would be a liberal estimate of its cost and ordinary commercial value. A copy of ELIOT'S Indian version of the Bible, printed at Cambridge, Massachusetts, brought $825. It had been so long in the late owner's possession that he had no recollection of its original cost, but it probably was not over $5. The last copy sold here was in Mr. CORWIN'S library, 1856; it brought $310. The first edition of ROBERT BURNS' Poems, published at Kilmarnock, in Scotland, and usually worth in England about three guineas, sold for $120. A small vellum manuscript missal, bought from PAINE & FOSS, the famous London booksellers for fifteen guineas, sold for $480 to one of our most distinguished and enthusiastic young book collectors. A copy of DIBDIN'S "Bibliomania," extended to quarto size, bound in two volumes and illustrated with portraits, and prints inserted, brought $700. It came from the library of the late ITHIEL TOWN, the architect, and had cost him thirty pounds sterling. These are only a few samples of the prices realized. Most of the illustrated books, indeed, went in a similar proportion. As is the case in every large sale, many books sold considerably below their cost, such bargains were to be obtained by those familiar with the real value of books; but anything that attracted the unexpected zeal without knowledge of our wealthy book buyers, and provoked competition among them, run up immediately to sums that would formerly have been considered perfectly fabulous.

—The industry of the English editor of WASHINGTON IRVING'S life, has collected from official sources a few particulars which are interesting from their connection with his commercial experience, and have hitherto only been referred to in a vague manner. The fiat of bankruptcy, that put an end to his brief business career, was issued on Jan. 1, 1818, "against WASHINGTON IRVING, of Liverpool, carrying on trade with BREVOORT IRVING, at New-York." The certificate of the bankrupt freeing him from the consequence of his debts, was granted on May 26, of the same year. The embarrassment of the firm appears to have been caused by the loss of a large cargo of guns, shipped by its members and their brother-in-law, Mr. VAN WART, of Birmingham, to America, in 1815. They were probably seized by the United States Government as "contraband of war," as a suit was afterward commenced for the recovery of their value, but without effect. The only dividend ever paid by the estate, was a first and final one of five pence in the pound sterling, ten years later, in April, 1828. Such an unfortunate commercial result might well confirm IRVING in his original dislike to business, and throw light on his confirmed objection to be enlarged up with it at any future time.

—Amidst all the enthusiasm evinced in England on the great "Tercentenary Celebration" and the anniversary of SHAKESPEARE'S Birthday, it is remarkable how little literary talent has been called forth by the occasion, and how insignificant have been the attempts to attach any intellectual importance to the festival that would naturally seem prolific in its suggestions and inspirations. TENNYSON, the Poet Laureate, might have spoken on such a commemoration; but in his silence, TUPPER has to be endured instead. More antiquarians, indeed, of the smallest kind, and absurd squabbles about textual niceties, seem to have superseded intelligent literary criticism and research in England, and to be the favored pursuits of the numbers, who attempt to busy themselves up by adhesion to a mighty name. It is apparently to foreign countries that we must look for genuine appreciation of the great poet of humanity, and the "William Shakespeare" of VICTOR HUGO stands out indubitably as the work of a great creative mind—the only book that has appeared, worthy to live beyond the temporary event that called it forth. If to professedly a glorification of SHAKESPEARE, and his warmest admirers in England and America cannot surpass the admiration expressed by its author, who, in a combination of disqualifications and critical commentary, brings out new beauties and hidden delicacies of thought, expression and dramatic construction, as only one man of genius can do, when commenting on the works of another.

—The recent lamented death of Mr. WM. D. TICKNOR, of Boston, appears to have produced no cessation in the activity of the publishing firm of TICKNOR & FIELDS, of which he was the head. The announcements of books in preparation and forthcoming, under the auspices of this house, exceed in numberthose of any other publishers in the country. This last list contains between thirty and forty works, all of interest and many of importance. The two most popular Divines of the day are represented in it by the "Spheres of Life and Duty," of Dr. E. H. CHAPIN and HENRY WARD BEECHER in England," by himself. The "Gulistan" of SADI, the Persian poet, with an introduction by R. W. EMERSON, will be a novelty in literature, and will be eagarly sought for by those who have heard the editor's repeatedly expressed opinion, that he finds more of the divine essence of figure, poetry in the works of HAFEZ and SADI, even when received at second-hand through the German version of VON HAMMA, than in any other human compositions. All the old favorites of the *Atlantic Monthly* figure in Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS' list—THOREAU, Miss PRESCOTT, Mrs. H. B. STOWE, GAIL HAMILTON, &c., mostly in collected editions of their miscellaneous writings. The series of JOHN PAUL RICHTER'S works is to be continued by the publication of a translation of his *Hesperus*, and a reprint of his life by Mrs. LEE, which has been long out of print. The popular blue and gold style, heretofore monopolized by poetry, is now to include prose works, and we are promised, in this shape, Mrs. JAMESON'S complete works, HAWTHORNE'S *Twice Told Tales* and WHITTIER'S *Prose Writings*, *Clever Stories of Many Nations*, by JOHN G. SAXE; *Familiar Letters from Europe*, by C. C. FELTON, and *Looking toward Sunset*, by Mrs. L. M. CHILD, are only a few of the good things promised by TICKNOR & FIELDS, who, as belles lettres publishers, stand at the head of their profession.

—The lovers of light reading have lately complained of the want of a due provision for their tastes, and it is remarkable, in view of the constant supply of novels of various degrees of merit in England, how few of them are reproduced here by our publishers, though there is a general complaint of the want of books of this class, such as the prospect of the Summer and traveling season usually brings forth. The fact is, however, that from the increased cost of manufacturing books, it is impossible to issue works of fiction at the prices the public have learnt to consider established for articles of the kind, so as to afford any profit, and consequently the cheap novel is getting to be a thing of the past. One or two are promised, however, by Messrs. HARPER that have been successful abroad, as *Barbara's History*, by AMELIA B. EDWARDS, and *Emilia in England*, by GEO. MEREDITH, author of that capital story, *Evan Harrington*.

—M. COQUEREL, the younger, a celebrated evangelical preacher of Paris, has fallen under condemnation of the Presbyterial Council of that city, for an alleged leaning toward the doctrines and sentiments embodied in RENAN'S *Life of Jesus*. When the question of renewing his license as assistant pastor in the Consistorial Church came up, the committee to which the subject was referred reported *against* its renewal, on the ground that he had expressed doubts of the supernatural birth of Jesus Christ. They disavowed any wish to interfere with his freedom of belief—they only declared their unwillingness to authorize him to propagate the doctrines which he professed in their name and under their auspices. Among those who took part in the discussion was M. GUIZOT. One of the charges which he brought against M. COQUEREL was that he had called the Socinians his "brother Christians." The Council adopted the report of the committee, and decided by a vote of 12 to 5 not to renew the license.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

The Missionary Union.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 26, 1864.

The Baptist Anniversaries of which I have already twice written you, here concluded. The three concluding days were the "Jubilee," part of the annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Union being held then. The first services of Tuesday morning were the necessary arrangements of business. D. C. EDDY, D. D., of Philadelphia, welcomed the society in a warm speech. The Treasurer then read his report, which was followed by the report of the board, read by the Secretary. The Union has been greatly favored in one respect—no one of its officers having died during the year. Seven missionaries in the foreign field have resigned, and four new missionaries and one printer have been appointed and still quickly call.

Financially the Union has had a very prosperous year, having received $135,525, an excess over last year of nearly $13,000. Legacies have fallen off, but regular donations have much increased. The expenditures have been great, on account of the high rates of exchange. Balance on hand, $918. Of the receipts $35,612 have been gathered in the Eastern District, J. N. MURDOCK, D. D., agent; $20,725 in the Southern District, Rev. J. S. PENDLETON, agent; $30,234 by Rev. Mr. DOREN, agent; $16,682 in the Western District, Rev. Mr. GREEN, agent. After the reading of the report, a report on the Jubilee Fund was read. The object of this fund is to enable the Union to reëstablish some stations in the foreign field, which they have been compelled to abandon on account of the excessive tax upon their means, caused by the high value of exchange. The report showed the great need of these stations, as linked to the great missionary claims, and urged the establishment of a fund amounting to $50,000. This paper was followed up by the Assistant Secretary in a forcible speech in behalf of the missionary work, showing its great importance, &c. A committee was then appointed, consisting of one member from each loyal State to consider the question.]

The feature of the afternoon was a paper by Baron STOW, DD., of Boston, on THE Early History of our Missionary Organization, with biographical sketches of the founders. The paper showed marks not merely of the Doctor's usual faithfulness and laborious care, but also great ability and power. His review of the History of the Union from the foundation was extremely interesting. The short time allowed him permitted him only to skim over the surface of things, touching only at the most prominent points. His allusions to the character of the founders, were made in a spirit of profound veneration and admiration. As an illustration of their foresight and wisdom, he said that for thirty years the constitution of this society remained unaltered in spite of yearly efforts to amend it. The activity of R. W. JONES, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, had secured the loan of portraits of ten or twelve of the founders, which hung around on the façade of the galleries, lent additional interest to the glowing yet fervid of Dr. STOWE. The Doctor's paper was further honored by an address from Rev. SAMUEL CORNELIUS, of Michigan, who was present at the foundation of the society. Rev. THOMAS ROBERTS, of New-Jersey, and Rev. E. ANDERSON, of New-York, father of T. D. ANDERSON, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, New-York City, all of whom were present at the organization of the society, fifty years ago, followed. In the evening the annual sermon was preached by S. L. CALDWELL, D. D., of Massachusetts. It was a finished and able effort.

Wednesday morning Rev. KENDALL BROOKS, of Massachusetts, read a paper on the growth of the Baptist denomination in the United States during the last half-century. Mr. BROOKS is the statistician of the Baptist denomination. His paper was admirable in condensation, keenness and ability. His demonstrations completely upset the theories of deterioration which have been urged against the Baptists, and proved them to be in a most prosperous and progressive state. Had the Christian Church, beginning with the Day of Pentecost, increased as rapidly as have the Baptists of this country within the last fifty years, the whole world would have been christianized by the time of the birth of ARGUMEDE, more than fifteen hundred years ago. Their increase has been greater than many other denominations, and if the Disciples and Anti-Missionists be reckoned in, the Baptist growth is greater than any other denomination. It is also greater, proportionally, than the growth of the country, in spite of the fact that the Baptist converts must be drawn from the natives of the country.

Mr. BROOKS was followed by Dr. BABCOCK, of New-York, in a paper on "The Development of the Benevolent Principle in the Denomination;" by Dr. RIPLEY, in a paper on "The Educational Institutions of the Denomination," and by Dr. CROSWELL, of Hillsdale, on "The Literature of the Denomination." In the evening, W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., of New-York, preached the "Memorial Sermon," which was like all of his works rare and finished.

Thursday morning, Dr. BAILY, of Indiana, delivered a paper on "The Influence of Foreign Missions on the Churches at Home." The afternoon was taken up with business and the evening was devoted to raising the Jubilee Fund. Twenty-two thousand dollars had been subscribed the day before, and it was now enthusiastically increased to nearly $31,000. The Union adjourned to meet at St. Louis, Mo., next year. BAPTIST.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Enrollment in this City.

As the enrollment in this City in anticipation of a new call is now being made, it is well that all liable to be drafted should understand what is for their interest. The disposition evinced by some to give the names of only a part of those residing in their dwellings tends to increase the liability of the others to draft, for the fewer the number in draft from, the less the chance of escape. It is also for the interest of all concerned to see that errors in names and addresses are corrected. A misapprehension seems to exist in the minds of some persons that by misrepresentation regarding their places of residence, they can avoid the vigilance of the officers. This is a mistake. The strictest measures have been adopted to ascertain the true address of every person enrolled; and in order to do this a system of correspondence has been perfected by means of which the residence of every man can be ascertained.

It is probable that the efforts of the New-York Supervisors' Volunteer Committee to obtain recruits will be continued until the funds, amounting to a half million of dollars, are expended; but this is not determined upon. The question will be decided when the quota is officially made known. No arrangements have yet been proposed in view of the enlistment of men under the call which the Secretary of War announced may be made on the 1st of July. This is owing partially to the fact that the total sum authorized by the Legislature, raised for volunteering has already been expended, and any additional issue of stock, without the sanction of that body, will not, it is thought, find a sale among our capitalists. This is uncertain, however, and the action of the Supervisors will, it is believed, be governed by the number and character of our citizens, who may be able to coöperate in whatever plan may hereafter be proposed. The Provost-Marshal-General, in a communication to the Provost-Marshal of Philadelphia, suggests that the authorities proceed with the enlistment of recruits upon assumed quotas under the call liable to be made in July. In another letter, the Provost-Marshal-General says in regard to complaints concerning unequal quotas, that as every citizen is privileged to correct errors in the enrollment, a draft must be made on the basis of the enrollment existing at the time of its enforcement, and if an excess of men are drafted in any district the next quota may be reduced accordingly.

The Law in Regard to Substitutes.

CIRCULAR FROM THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

Provost-Marshal-General FRY has just issued the following important circular, from which it will be seen that an enrolled person is allowed to furnish a substitute at any time before a draft, and that he is not obliged to furnish a substitute at the place where he resides or may be enrolled:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 26, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 19.—The following opinion of Hon. WILLIAM WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of this Bureau:

Relative to the Furnishing of Substitutes previous to Draft.

OPINION.

The Act of Feb. 24, 1864, section 4, provides that any person enrolled under the provisions of the Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1863, or who may be hereafter so enrolled, may furnish, at any time previous to the draft, an acceptable substitute who is not liable to draft, nor at the time in the military or naval service of the United States; and such person so furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute or those have been accepted.

Two persons liable to draft in Worcester, Massachusetts, where they reside, offer substitutes to the Provost-Marshal at Washington, with the request that they may be accepted and mustered in, and duly reported to the Provost-Marshal of the Eighth Massachusetts District, so as to entitle the persons offering them to the exemption provided for by statute.

There is no objection in law to the reception of these substitutes, under such rules and regulations as may be provided for the protection of the interests of the United States, as well as that of the persons enrolled in the military forces.

It is equally beneficial to the service to accept substitutes in Washington as in Massachusetts. I see no reason why the request should not be granted.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Gen. HAYS telegraphed recently to Washington to learn whether sailors would be received as substitutes for drafted men, and he yesterday received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1864.

GEN. HAYS: In reply to your telegram to Major VINCENT, sailors can be taken as substitutes for drafted men, such sailors to go into naval service for three years, principals not to receive exemption papers till they bring to Board of Enrollment certificates from the authorized naval recruiting officers that the substitutes have been actually accepted and received into the navy. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Trial of Edward Hunter for Murder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder HACKETT.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the twelfth juror was impannelled for the trial of this case. The trial commenced on Monday. Many jurors were set aside as disqualified by having formed or expressed an opinion; some were rejected by reason of conscientious scruples respecting the death penalty, and a number were challenged peremptorily by both the people and the prisoner. The case was briefly opened by O. E. STRAKAN, Esq., Assistant District-Attorney, for the prosecution. Four witnesses were examined, and the cause was adjourned till Monday. The butcher with which the deed was committed was produced. It appeared, on a cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, that the prisoner fell from a stage a short time before the deed was committed, and his head exhibits marks of the injury then sustained. The first witness for the prosecution admitted having been three times arrested, and on being asked if he had been guilty of various thefts declined to answer on a plea of privilege. Two other witnesses were of better character. It appeared on the cross-examination of one of these witnesses that after the injury to the prisoner's head he exhibited symptoms of mental insanity. The principal witness for the prosecution, a little boy who saw prisoner strike his wife with a hatchet, has not yet been examined.

The following-named prisoners were sentenced yesterday: EDWARD HUNTER, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, sent to State Prison for seven years; CHARLES H. ——, convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, sent to City Prison for three months; WILLIAM KAFFERTY, convicted guilty of petit larceny, sent to City Prison for the days.

Adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

TIOGA COUNTY (PA.) BANK ROBBED.—On the night of the 26th of May, the Tioga County Bank of Pennsylvania was robbed of $20,725 83 in United States bonds, gold, greenbacks and retired currency of the bank. Payment of the bonds is stopped. Five thousand dollars of the amount is in special deposits of Five-twenty Bonds, and over $2,000 in gold. A reward of $3,000 is offered for the recovery of the property, and $2,000 for the detection of the burglars.

CRICKET.—The first match of the season will be played to-day, at Bedford, between the Second Elevens of the Willow and New-York Clubs. Cricketers and the public generally are invited to be present. The ground is near the depot of the Fulton-avenue cars.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 27, 1864.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81...R.	118	1000 Hud. R. R.	140
10,500 U. S. 6s '81...C	118⅛	200 do	140⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20s...C	107⅛	200 do	140⅜
5,000 do	107⅛	200 do	140⅜
10,000 U. S. 7⅓...R	108	200 do	140⅜
4,000 Tenn. N. 6s	75	200 do	140⅜
Oct. & Apl	111¾	100 do	144⅜
10,500 do	111¾	200 Harlem R.	100
120,000 U.S. 6s '81...Oct	111¾	200 Harlem R.	100
10,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	84⅜	10 Sixth-av. R.	110
50,000 do	84⅜	50 Nor. & W. R.	110
50,000 do	84⅜	100 Reading R.	144
50,000 do	84⅜	do	b10 144⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. Sc	113⅜	600 do	144⅜
4,000 Hud. 2d M. S. F.	122	600 do	144⅜
5,000 Hudson River S.	103	600 do	144⅜
5,000 do	103	600 do	144⅜
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	113	600 do	144⅜
50,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	96	100 do	145⅜
5,000 Chi. & R. I. Sc	103	200 do	145⅜
2,000 Mich. S. Sc	103	200 do	145⅜
1,000 Penn. Coal Co	214⅜	200 do	145⅜
50 Del. & H. Ca. Co	238	100 do	145⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pref	74	100 do	145⅜
100 do	75⅛	100 do	145⅜
100 do	75⅛	100 do	145⅜
100 do	75⅛

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Late Intelligence.

Per steamer Arago, at this port, we have dates from Havana to the 24th inst., inclusive.

The steamer Columbia, Capt. Lockwood, left Aspinwall on the morning of the 19th inst., with the California mails and passengers, arrived at Panama the same day, and left there at 5 P. M. on the 20th inst., arriving at this port at 8 A. M. to-day.

The steamer Ariel, Capt. Comstock, left Aspinwall at 10 A. M. on the 21st inst., and arrived at Port Antonio, Jamaica, at 6 A. M. on the 24th inst., and left at 8 A. M. the same day, arriving at this port at 8 A. M. to-day.

The steamer Cahawba, Capt. Hall, left Aspinwall at 10 A. M. on the 21st inst., and arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, at 6 A. M. on the 24th inst., and left at 8 A. M. the same day, arriving at this port at 8 A. M. to-day.

The steamer Roanoke, Capt. Couch, left Aspinwall at 10 A. M. on the 21st inst., and arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, at 6 A. M. on the 24th inst., and left at 8 A. M. the same day, arriving at this port at 8 A. M. to-day.

The steamer Star of the South, Capt. Nichols, left Aspinwall at 10 A. M. on the 21st inst., and arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, at 6 A. M. on the 24th inst., and left at 8 A. M. the same day, arriving at this port at 8 A. M. to-day.

The steamer Star of the West

Nitrous Oxide Gas.

Since the introduction of this gas as an anæsthetic in dental operations by Dr. Colton, now of the Colton Dental Association, No. 21 Bond-street, much has been said about its safety and efficiency, as compared with ether and chloroform. The following letter from Prof. VANDER WEYDE, of the New-York Medical College, sheds light on the subject:

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1864.

DR. G. Q. COLTON: DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter, asking my opinion about the comparative safety of nitrous oxide gas and ether or chloroform, I must say that on account you introduced this gas among the dental profession, I immediately advocated its use, and pointed out, principally to my class in the New-York Medical College, the advantages connected with an anæsthetic, which in itself is a powerful preventer of combustion and of respiration, in place of the suffocating ether and chloroform. The fact that you have administered it to about 20,000 persons, without a single fatal result, is an unanswerable proof of its safety as an anæsthetic.

I am satisfied that nitrous oxide can be used in all cases where ether and chloroform cannot be safely administered; in many cases, the use of the two last-named anæsthetics is, by judicious physicians, considered passable; notwithstanding this, there are too many cases on record where counter-indications were overlooked, and fatal results have followed the use of ether and chloroform. I know of no case in which I would consider nitrous oxide gas unadvisable, except in a stage of consumption so far gone that the excitement attending the extraction of a tooth would be unsafe without any anæsthetic.

When, now, we look at the hundreds of cases daily filled by ether or chloroform, on the operating chair or table, the comparative value of nitrous oxide must be apparent.

This is a singular fact that among the three anæsthetics now in use—ether, chloroform and nitrous oxide—the first is combustible in itself, though the very opposite of a supporter of combustion and life; the second, chloroform, is neither combustible nor a supporter of combustion; while the last, nitrous oxide, is a powerful supporter of combustion and of life!

The difference between the nitrous oxide and ether and chloroform is that the first, being a supporter of combustion and respiration, stimulates the nervous system and produces an increase of vitality, while the two others, ether and chloroform, being non-supporters of combustion and respiration, depress the nervous system, and bring vitality below the standard, causing, while the last, almost instant insensibility or coma, sleep, rheumatism, swelling, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cutting operations, bruises, sunstroke, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 291 Pearl-st., New-York.

If You Want to Know, Give Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A standard book for current people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 25. To be had at all news depots. Scientific tables mailed free. Address
Dr. R. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Restoration to Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye without ridiculous and hurtful stuffs. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and merchants. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Ayre and Lee (Palmer's Patent,) spring-shoulder Brace, 536 Broadway, corner Spring-st., New-York, and No. 1,124 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the Surgeon-General.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

To Gentlemen.—We are retailing at wholesale prices, a large importation of Gossamer and Loco Canvas and Boards, comprising the latest novelties in all the new colors. Some very beautiful goods at 75 cents each! Call at once. SMITH & BLAKE, No. 279 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and other fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

Ladies' Light Colored Gaiters.
AT ONE DOLLAR A PAIR.
S. CANTRELL, 315 Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th sts.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Clothes.—No moth can breathe near a fabric saturated with CASWELL, MASON & CO.'S. Phenate Soap. CASWELL, MASON & CO., under 5th-av. Hotel.

Sewing Machines.
Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Elastic Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 625 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 329.—MAY 21, 1864.
32, 24, 40, 23, 58, 17, 63, 20, 73, 60, 35, 71.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 330.—MAY 23, 1864.
39, 11, 55, 30, 16, 1, 13, 34, 49, 72, 69, 24.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 233—May 27, 1864
64, 47, 37, 39, 49, 24, 38, 74, 16, 17, 5, 6.
CLASS 234—May 27, 1864.
32, 11, 54, 40, 69, 61, 60, 14, 76, 71, 58, 62.
E. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL HAVANA plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky. Prizes cashed and information furnished.
ALEUK & CO., Brokers,
Nos. 24 and 26 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—FORTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this act shall be REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. As these Bonds, by act of Congress, are

EXEMPT FROM MUNICIPAL OR STATE TAXATION,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $728,965,622. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $46,357,136, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $160,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $180,000,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued until March 29, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 21 was

$54,564,000.

Subscriptions will be received by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES at Washington, and the ASSISTANT TREASURERS at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 238 3d-av.
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Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 263 Broadway.
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AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

DEVLIN & CO.
SPRING SUITS
NOW READY.
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

SPRING.
My new stock of SPRING CLOTHING is now ready, and is not surpassed as to assortment, style or price in this City. The Custom Room, Furnishing and Children's Department not equaled. Satisfaction given.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

CABINET FURNITURE.
$150,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of F. E. Brandedorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRANDENDORF,
Nos. 178 and 180 Eighteenth-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 56, 57, 59, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
P. S.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (crosstown) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

CHARLES L. JONES,
(SUCCESSOR TO D. F. CROWELL,)
PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 449 Broadway, near 14th-st.
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
CARD ENGRAVING, FINE STATIONERY,
BOOKBINDING,
DRAMATIC PLAYS, &c. &c.

IRON STABLE FIXTURES.
HAY RACKS,
MANGERS,
OPEN-WORK STALL PARTITIONS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
JAMES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

NOTE.—MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR Branch, No. 12 Chambers-st., next door to Delmonico's. The finest
WINES, NECTAR BOURBON, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A PARTY WHO can command $6,000 to be invested in a profitable enterprise. To a person of business talents a situation with a salary of $1,200 will be given and security for the same, if required. Address BOOK COMPANY, Box No. 346 Times Office, stating where an interview can be had.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," &c. &c.
NO. 616
BROADWAY.

No. 616
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homœopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with golden success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge in very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Ophthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE, 616 BROADWAY.

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DIABETES,
STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING,
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER,
STRANGUARY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with those distressing pains in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of the Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS
have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER
has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS
irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful for curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

IN DYSMENORRHŒA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND MENORRHAGIA, OR PROFUSE FLOWING

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp, lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by this medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are those of or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here, and speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Imperfect Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which, in the unmarried female, is a constantly recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually losses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and consumption finally ends her career.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE $1.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE DRAFT POSTPONED.
TWELVE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
A CHANCE FOR PATRIOTS!

It having been determined that the City of New-York is deficient only TWELVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN men, in its quota under the President's call for 200,000 men, the Draft has been postponed for a few days, in order to enable the filling of the quota, if possible, by volunteering.

The County Volunteer Committee now appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of this County to aid them in raising the Twelve Hundred and Seventeen Men needed, and thus save the county from the misfortune of a Draft.

The County Volunteer Committee will pay the following bounties until further notice:

FOR ARMY RECRUITS	$302
FOR MARINES	300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR THREE YEARS	300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR TWO YEARS	300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR ONE YEAR	100

A County premium of $10 will also be paid for bringing an army recruit to this office, in addition to the Government premium of $10, and a County premium of $20 will be paid for bringing a naval recruit.

Let the citizens of New-York make one grand and final rally to save us from the impending draft.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, MAYOR,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM B. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1864.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 263 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.
MAY 23, 1864.

This bank has a cash capital of
ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
and will commence business in its new banking-room, corner of Broadway and Franklin-st., on THIS DAY, May 26, 1864.

We invite accounts and will discount business paper and receive all National Bank bills at par, and make collections throughout the United States and Canada at the lowest rates. Uncurrent money will be received on deposit, deducting for Eastern one-tenth per cent. and for States one-fourth per cent.

This bank will have a large Agency from country banks, and is Fiscal Agent for the United States and depositary of public moneys, and will receive subscriptions for the

10-40 LOAN,

and allow one-eighth per cent. discount.

We are sure you will find our institution one of the most agreeable and advantageous places to do business in this City.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
H. M. HUMPHREY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

WM. A. KOBBE, of Kobbe & Gerlits, Auctioneers, Nos. 57 and 59 Leonard-st.
THOS. WYSE, Jr., of Wyse & Sons, Importers, Nos. 374 and 376 Broadway.
GEO. A. WICKS, of Wicks, Smith & Co., Importers Dry Goods, No. 81 Franklin-st.
H. L. SOLOMON, of H. L. Solomon & Son, Upholstery, No. 369 Broadway.
GEO. A. FELLOWS, of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.
SOLOMON L. HULL, of Hull, Constable & Arnold, Attorneys, No. 13 Wall-st.
CHAS. MINZESHEIMER, of Minzesheimer Bros., Manufacturers Shirts, No. 211 Broadway.
G. O. WHITEHOUSE, Shoe Manufacturer, Nos. 6 and 8 Dey-st.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Nowell & Smith, Silks, &c., No. 265 Broadway.

CEDAR CAMPHOR IS CHEAP, FRAGRANT (durable); is superlatively superior to common Camphor for use against moths. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Manufacturers, Boston. Sold by all druggists, town or country.

CROTON HOSE,
ALL SIZES,
FOR SALE
AT
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 205 BROADWAY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
CHEAP AT
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, at half-past 4 P. M. Supplementary mails will close at Station A at 5 P. M.; at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A & B, 10 A. M.; Stations C & D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E & F, 8½ A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
THE GREAT NOVEL.
HAUNTED HEARTS,
By the author of "The Lamplighter,"
IS PUBLISHED
IN
LONDON
AND
BOSTON,
THIS DAY.

Sold by all principal booksellers and newsmen in the country and Canada.

MR. PARTON'S NEW WORK.
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
IS NOW READY.
2 vols. crown 8vo. 1,200 pages, with Steel Portraits. Price, $5.

This is much more than an absorbingly interesting biography. It is full of the history of the events, and of pictures of the manners and customs of the times of the Revolution; presented so clearly and fascinatingly that the reader cannot but be at once instructed and delighted. Those who have read Mr. Parton's previous works and know his singular powers of investigation and narration, and who consider what Franklin was, the times in which he lived so long, and the many important events he influenced, who remember his geniality and versatility, will not find it difficult to believe that these volumes possess an interest almost unequaled.

Mr. Parton had given more than two years of indefatigable labor to this work before he commenced the preparation of his recently published "Gen. Butler in New-Orleans," and the publishers, who have been witnesses of the industry and enthusiasm with which he has pursued his labors, and who have the best reasons for knowing how highly his previous works have been appreciated by the public, confidently believe that this LIFE AND TIMES OF BEN. FRANKLIN will prove to be one of the most interesting and valuable biographies ever published.

MASON BROTHERS,
No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

THE LAST FIGHT FOR RICHMOND
is probably close at hand, and may possibly be
ANNOUNCED IN THE SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW,
which will be the most interesting, varied and racy number of that
GREAT ORGAN OF THE PEOPLE
that has yet been issued. The fact that this popular school discusses all topics in an independent spirit, and combines the attractions of all the various daily and weekly papers of the City in its
FIFTY-SIX CLOSELY PRINTED COLUMNS,
has procured for it a
CIRCULATION
equal to that of all the other Sunday papers
THREE TIMES DOUBLED.
Its general, local, shipping and
WAR NEWS
is invariably up to a later hour than the intelligence under these heads published in any other paper, its columns being kept open until
FIVE O'CLOCK
OF
SUNDAY MORNING
for the purpose of giving the very
LATEST TELEGRAMS
transmitted from the South and Southwest.
STORIES
of a high order of excellence, prepared expressly for the SUNDAY MERCURY by the
LEADING NOVELISTS OF BOTH HEMISPHERES,
and interest in the paper; a complete epitome of the
SHOW NEWS
of the whole civilized world is presented every week, and forms a unique feature of the paper; while its reports of speeches, public proceedings, market news, sporting events, fire intelligence, doings of the City Government, social movements, &c., &c., are full and accurate. Under the head of
SUNDAY TABLE-TALK
it presents a melange of original wit and humor from the most amusing writers in the country; and a
WAR LETTER
from that famous humorist and satirist,
THE MISSIONARY TO THE VOLUNTEER,
appears in every issue. The ARMY CORRESPONDENCE of the SUNDAY MERCURY, including
COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE RANKS,
as well as from a number of
DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS,
is another attractive department of the SUNDAY MERCURY, which contains more matter than any other newspaper published in America, and has a LARGER CIRCULATION than that of ALL ITS SUNDAY CONTEMPORARIES THRICE TOLD, and is sold for SIX CENTS.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE SAVIOUR.
EPISTLE OF LENTULUS
TO THE SENATE OF ROME.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW will contain some startling extracts from a rare old work, (of which only two copies are known to be in existence,) referring to the history and personal appearance of Christ. The fifth page of the book containing these extraordinary details reads as follows:

"REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY
TO KEEP IT HOLY.
To which is added
A copy of a Letter written by Our Blessed Lord and Saviour
JESUS CHRIST,
And found two miles from Iconium, sixty-three years after our Blessed Saviour's Crucifixion.
Transcribed from the Holy City by a converted Jew.
Faithfully translated from the original Hebrew, now in the possession of the Lady Cuba's family, in Mesopotamia.
King Agbarus' letter to Our Saviour and Our Saviour's answer. Also His cures and miracles. Likewise, Lentulus' Epistle to the Senate of Rome, containing a description of the person of Jesus Christ."

No. 5 cloth is affixed to the title-page, but the volume bears evidence of having been brought out in the early days of printing.

The extracts from it in
TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY
will comprise the Letter of Lentulus to the Roman Senate, and a letter purporting to have been written by the Saviour, and signed by the Angel Gabriel, eighteen hundred years ago.

THE CRISIS OF THE WAR
is close at hand. To-day perhaps the
DECISIVE CONFLICT,
(for the possession of the rebel capital,)
BETWEEN GRANT AND LEE,
may be in progress. Bear in mind, in this connection, that the very
LATEST FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD,
and, indeed, from all parts of the South, will
APPEAR IN THE SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW, MAY 29.
Special arrangements have been made for this purpose, and the columns of the paper will remain OPEN UNTIL DAYLIGHT for the purpose of inserting the
LAST TELEGRAM OVER THE WIRES.
In its army correspondence, show news, local intelligence, social gossip, accounts of doings at Washington, sporting items and reports of sporting events, market and shipping reports, financial facts and figures, fire reports, court news, foreign letters, sketches of city life, (high and low,) domestic and foreign criminal record, serial stories by eminent native and European authors, novelettes, humorous poems, bits at the follies and humbugs of the day, fire-news and every other department that can be imagined to belong in a perfect new-paper.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
is far ahead of all its contemporaries. That the public appreciate the efforts of the publishers, is proven by the significant fact that the
CIRCULATION
of this GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE exceeds that of all the other Sunday papers
MULTIPLIED BY THREE!
To-morrow's issue will contain a letter from the Governor
DISBANDED VOLUNTEER
touching upon the recent OUTRAGES ON CIVIL LIBERTY perpetrated in New-York.
PRICE SIX CENTS.

THE WAR LETTERS
OF A
DISBANDED VOLUNTEER
IN
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
are attracting the attention of all classes and parties throughout the land. In
TO-MORROW'S ISSUE
he has a few words to say, temperately and affectionately, to his
OLD FRIEND
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, about the recent usurpations of the powers that be. The SUNDAY MERCURY will not go to press until
AFTER DAYLIGHT
to-morrow morning, in order to be sure of presenting to its scores of thousands of readers at their breakfasts the
LAST WORDS BY TELEGRAPH
from the grand army that is to decide the fate of the Union.
Enterprise and a liberal expenditure of capital have given to the SUNDAY MERCURY a proud position among the leading papers of the country. ITS CIRCULATION is now considerably MORE THAN THREEFOLD THAT OF ALL ITS SUNDAY CONTEMPORARIES, and its contents comprise more variety and a greater amount of valuable information and amusing reading matter than those of all the other City papers published on the same day.
PRICE SIX CENTS.

LETTER OF ADVICE FOR LADIES.
FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free, in a sealed envelope, for 10 cents.
Address Dr. SEMFORD, Box 4,665 New-York Post-office.

THOSE EXQUISITE BOOKS WITH EXQUISITE ENGRAVINGS—Send your address on a stamped envelope and get 3 catalogues with particulars. C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 21 Ann-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
SEVEN STORIES,
WITH BASEMENT
AND ATTIC.
By Ik Marvel. 1 vol. 12mo, uniform with "MY FARM." Price, $1 75.

The Springfield Republican says:

"The seven stories are all charming, a happy blending of truth and fiction, fidelity of history (mixed upon a trellis of fact. The basement and attic are nicely drawn sketches. The 'Wet Day at an Irish Inn' is a romance in miniature. The 'Account of a Commission' is full of quiet humor, &c., and the whole pleasant book commends itself."

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
DR. FARM OF EDGEWOOD:
A COUNTRY BOOK. 1 vol., 12mo, on fine tinted paper. Price $1 75.

"Ik Marvel has unusual skill in putting his experience, his culture, his taste, his delicate perceptions into such literary forms as to make them of use to others. His work has the vitality which springs from love of and sympathy with nature, and will long be read as one of the best and pleasantest pictures of a New-England farm, and of the charms and drawbacks of our New-England country life."—*North American Review.*

ALSO, in neat cabinet editions, bound in dark green vellum, with gilt label, (new style,) these favorite books:
"REVERIES OF A BACHELOR," AND "DREAM LIFE."
Each $1 25.

Just published by
SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York, and
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

GET THE BEST.—HARPER'S WEEKLY FOR THIS WEEK IS FULL OF SPLENDID AND ACCURATE WAR PICTURES AND DELIGHTFUL READING MATTER

LAW REPORTS.

Boston of Admiralty Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Sprague.

COLLISION—VESSEL AT ANCHOR—ROMA FIRE PUMP—CHANGE OF WATCH LAW.

Joseph Loring vs. *The Brigantine G. L. Bushnell*.—This was a libel filed by the owner of the British bark *Water Lilly* to recover the damages occasioned to her by being run into by the brigantine on the night of Jan. 26, 1864. The bark had come in over the bar at Sandy Hook in charge of a pilot and anchored in the channel. The passage of a steamer during the night without a pilot, and under canvas, left the bark lying at anchor. The brigantine came in during the night without a pilot, and ran foul of the bark, while lying at anchor. The bark had lights on her as required in her rigging, and an anchor-watch on deck. The evidence for the libellant was, that the night was clear and bright moonlight, and that vessels could be seen at another three miles off. The evidence for the brigantine was directly contradictory on these points. The master and mate of each vessel were examined. The master of the brigantine was also part owner.

The statement alleged that the collision was caused by fault of the bark. He claimed also to be a bona fide purchaser of the brigantine before her salvage. The answer withheld notice to the libellant's claim. His alleged purchase was on Jan. 26, and the vessel was seized under the process in the suit on Jan. 30. He denied that the vessel's day or two after he purchased her.

He also urged that the libellant could not recover because he had not filed his libel within the time limited by the State law as to liens on vessels.

Held by the Court—That the concurrent testimony of the witnesses on both sides essentially agrees that the night was blowing a gale from about northwest; that the bark was lying at anchor, sailing with the channel on its eastern or southern side near the edge of the Romer shoal; that the brigantine was coming into the harbor without a pilot and made no attempt to avoid the bark until so near her as to be unable to speed her hawse or stern, or to lower her sails or drop her anchor.

That whose witnesses stand numerically equal in their assertions of contradictory facts, the law does not regard disinterested evidence *prima facie* adequate to the support of the prosecution, to have been disinterested and unbiassed by the opposing testimony of a party in interest.

That the testimony of the master and mate of the brigantine is therefore entitled to less credit than that of the master and mate of the *Water Lily* in respect to the state of the atmosphere and time and manner in which the two vessels came into collision.

That there is nothing in the proofs showing any culpable or even reprehensible neglect in the navigation or heaving to of the bark preceding or connected with bringing her to anchor or in keeping her so lying at the collision, or that she was anchored across the channel or that any misconduct at the time induced or procured the injury inflicted upon her.

That the crew of the brigantine were guilty of gross misconduct in running into the harbor in the night time upon a steamer's wake without a pilot, and the aggravation of the act would be aggravated, if the night really was of the blustering, dark and snowy character represented by the claimant.

That the facts as to the purchase of the vessel by the claimant are insufficient to prove that he acquired title to her clear of the lien attaching to her for the damages of the collision.

That the objection as to the limitation of the State act is inapplicable; that not having respect to demands and claims on contract, and not to those resting upon tort, without regard to the incongruity of indefinitely extending legislation to keep control of proceedings in the national courts in execution of their own jurisdiction.

Decree for libelant, with a reference to ascertain the damages.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohoe; for claimant, Mr. Nash.

COLLISION—PLEADING.

Elizabeth Horn vs. *The Steamboats Maryland and New-World*.—This case came up on exceptions to the libel. The libelant was the owner of the canal-boat *Geo. Sherman*, which while being towed from Albany to New-York by the *Maryland*, was injured by a collision with the *New-World*. The libel alleged that the canal-boat was taken in tow by the *Maryland* on a contract to tow her to New-York and landed to a vessel at the starboard side of said steamboat, that the said tenure, on in tow of said steamboat, exclusively under her control and management, proceeded for the port of New-York, said canal-boat being, in fact, bound on a voyage from Albany to Philadelphia; that said steamboat and barge had proceeded to a point near Peekskeepsie, on the North River, on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of this court, when by the joint fault of the said steamboats *Maryland* and *New World*, and their agents thereof, the said canal-boat was run into by the said steamboat *New World*, breaking into and sinking said canal-boat. That said canal-boat had no power to avoid said collision, and the same happened by the fault of said steamboats in not keeping proper and efficient lookouts, in not stopping and backing in time, in keeping on at full speed and in not taking notice of and obeying each other's signals, and in not properly steering their boats."

The claimant of each steamboat filed exceptions to the libel, because no joint trespass was alleged to have been committed by the respective steamboats, and because it did not set forth any distinct fact or matter constituting on the part of either of the steamboats making them liable for the collision.

Held by the Court.—That it is plain that the lible never charges the two steamers or either of them with any negligence upon the canal-boat by reason of any violence or wrong positively committed by them upon her.

That the libel does not set forth what movement or omission by the steamers caused the wrong. No joint or common fault is specified in the libel by name or description. It is vital to this class of actions that the complaint be set out in clear identification of the doings of the steamers which constitutes the faults imputed to them. To allege that the barge was collided against by the joint fault of the steamers, supplies no notice of the fact to be proved to establish liability. The allegations of facts upon which the action depends must be stated.

That the libel is vitally defective in containing no charge of legal culpability on the part of the steamers. It is not enough to aver a conclusion of law instead of the performance of an act from which the conclusion is attempted to be drawn.

Libel dismissed, with leave, however, to amend on payment of costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohoe; for the *Maryland*, Mr. Benedict; for the *New-World*, Mr. Jones.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PRIZES DRAWN MAY, 19, 1864.

Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
$1,000	3,000	$500	10,709	$500	16,236	$500	20,648	$500
500	3,010	500	10,710	500	16,237	500	20,649	500
500	3,011	500	10,711	500	16,238	500	20,650	500
500	3,012	500	10,712	500	16,239	500	20,651	500
500	3,013	500	10,713	500	16,240	500	20,652	500
500	3,014	500	10,714	500	16,241	500	20,653	500
500	3,015	500	10,715	500	16,242	500	20,654	500
500	3,016	500	10,716	500	16,243	500	20,655	500
500	3,017	500	10,717	500	16,244	500	20,656	500
500	3,018	500	10,718	500	16,245	500	20,657	500
500	3,019	500	10,719	500	16,246	500	20,658	500
500	3,020	500	10,720	500	16,247	500	20,659	500
500	3,021	500	10,721	500	16,248	500	20,660	500
500	3,022	500	10,722	500	16,249	500	20,661	500
500	3,023	500	10,723	500	16,250	500	20,662	500
500	3,024	500	10,724	500	16,251	500	20,663	500
500	3,025	500	10,725	500	16,252	500	20,664	500
500	3,026	500	10,726	500	16,253	500	20,665	500
500	3,027	500	10,727	500	16,254	500	20,666	500
500	3,028	500	10,728	500	16,255	500	20,667	500
500	3,029	500	10,729	500	16,256	500	20,668	500
500	3,030	500	10,730	500	16,257	500	20,669	500
500	3,031	500	10,731	500	16,258	500	20,670	500
500	3,032	500	10,732	500	16,259	500	20,671	500
500	3,033	500	10,733	500	16,260	500	20,672	500
500	3,034	500	10,734	500	16,261	500	20,673	500
500	3,035	500	10,735	500	16,262	500	20,674	500
500	3,036	500	10,736	500	16,263	500	20,675	500
500	3,037	500	10,737	500	16,264	500	20,676	500
500	3,038	500	10,738	500	16,265	500	20,677	500
500	3,039	500	10,739	500	16,266	500	20,678	500
500	3,040	500	10,740	500	16,267	500	20,679	500
500	3,041	500	10,741	500	16,268	500	20,680	500
500	3,042	500	10,742	500	16,269	500	20,681	500
500	3,043	500	10,743	500	16,270	500	20,682	500
500	3,044	500	10,744	500	16,271	500	20,683	500
500	3,045	500	10,745	500	16,272	500	20,684	500
500	3,046	500	10,746	500	16,273	500	20,685	500
500	3,047	500	10,747	500	16,274	500	20,686	500
500	3,048	500	10,748	500	16,275	500	20,687	500
500	3,049	500	10,749	500	16,276	500	20,688	500
500	3,050	500	10,750	500	16,277	500	20,689	500
500	3,051	500	10,751	500	16,278	500	20,690	500
500	3,052	500	10,752	500	16,279	500	20,691	500
500	3,053	500	10,753	500	16,280	500	20,692	500
500	3,054	500	10,754	500	16,281	500	20,693	500
500	3,055	500	10,755	500	16,282	500	20,694	500
500	3,056	500	10,756	500	16,283	500	20,695	500
500	3,057	500	10,757	500	16,284	500	20,696	500
500	3,058	500	10,758	500	16,285	500	20,697	500
500	3,059	500	10,759	500	16,286	500	20,698	500
500	3,060	500	10,760	500	16,287	500	20,699	500
500	3,061	500	10,761	500	16,288	500	20,700	500
500	3,062	500	10,762	500	16,289	500	20,701	500
500	3,063	500	10,763	500	16,290	500	20,702	500
500	3,064	500	10,764	500	16,291	500	20,703	500
500	3,065	500	10,765	500	16,292	500	20,704	500
500	3,066	500	10,766	500	16,293	500	20,705	500
500	3,067	500	10,767	500	16,294	500	20,706	500
500	3,068	500	10,768	500	16,295	500	20,707	500
500	3,069	500	10,769	500	16,296	500	20,708	500
500	3,070	500	10,770	500	16,297	500	20,709	500
500	3,071	500	10,771	500	16,298	500	20,710	500
500	3,072	500	10,772	500	16,299	500	20,711	500
500	3,073	500	10,773	500	16,300	500	20,712	500
500	3,074	500	10,774	500	16,301	500	20,713	500
500	3,075	500	10,775	500	16,302	500	20,714	500
500	3,076	500	10,776	500	16,303	500	20,715	500
500	3,077	500	10,777	500	16,304	500	20,716	500
500	3,078	500	10,778	500	16,305	500	20,717	500
500	3,079	500	10,779	500	16,306	500	20,718	500
500	3,080	500	10,780	500	16,307	500	20,719	500
500	3,081	500	10,781	500	16,308	500	20,720	500
500	3,082	500	10,782	500	16,309	500	20,721	500
500	3,083	500	10,783	500	16,310	500	20,722	500
500	3,084	500	10,784	500	16,311	500	20,723	500
500	3,085	500	10,785	500	16,312	500	20,724	500
500	3,086	500	10,786	500	16,313	500	20,725	500
500	3,087	500	10,787	500	16,314	500	20,726	500
500	3,088	500	10,788	500	16,315	500	20,727	500
500	3,089	500	10,789	500	16,316	500	20,728	500
500	3,090	500	10,790	500	16,317	500	20,729	500
500	3,091	500	10,791	500	16,318	500	20,730	500
500	3,092	500	10,792	500	16,319	500	20,731	500
500	3,093	500	10,793	500	16,320	500	20,732	500
500	3,094	500	10,794	500	16,321	500	20,733	500
500	3,095	500	10,795	500	16,322	500	20,734	500
500	3,096	500	10,796	500	16,323	500	20,735	500
500	3,097	500	10,797	500	16,324	500	20,736	500
500	3,098	500	10,798	500	16,325	500	20,737	500
500	3,099	500	10,799	500	16,326	500	20,738	500
500	3,100	500	10,800	500	16,327	500	20,739	500

Highest premium paid for prizes. Information given. Gentlemen sent all kinds of gold and silver wanted.
ALBON & CO., Brokers,
No. 24 and 26 Pine-st., N. Y.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM AMERICA.			
City of London	May 26.	New-York	Liverpool
Germania	May 26.	New-York	Southampton
Persia	June 1.	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	June 4.	New-York	Liverpool
Arabia	June 6.	New-York	Southampton
Caledonia	June 8.	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	June 8.	Boston	Liverpool
London	June 8.	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	June 11.	New-York	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	June 11.	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	June 11.	New-York	Liverpool
Hermann	June 11.	New-York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 18.	New-York	Southampton
Bohemia	June 18.	New-York	Southampton
Hibernia	July 2.	New-York	Southampton
Germania	July 16.	New-York	Southampton

	FROM EUROPE.		
City of Limerick	May 14.	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	May 14.	Liverpool	New-York
Cedar	May 17.	Liverpool	New-York
Teutonia	May 17.	Southampton	New-York
Virginia	May 21.	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	May 21.	Southampton	New-York
Europa	May 28.	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	May 31.	Southampton	New-York
Scotia	June 4.	Liverpool	New-York
Hansa	June 9.	Southampton	New-York
Hermann	June 14.	Southampton	New-York
America	June 22.	Southampton	New-York
Germania	June 23.	Southampton	New-York

For New-Orleans.

Evening Star.....May 30...New-York.....New-Orleans.
Locust Point.....June 4...New-York.....New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of London*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M., 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 228 Hayt-st., and No. 68 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Paper, Envelopes, Fine Cards, Silver Plates, &c.
J. Trundell, 305 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans and put in flumes, when so not requested.
FALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 216 Broadway, N. Y.

HOWTER'S SPIKENARD OINTMENT.

The best remedy known for piles.
For sale as all druggists.
Depot No. 478 Broadway, New-York.

DE COMEAU & STERLING,

No. 20 Broadway, New-York,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
SALTED SHEEP SKINS—Splits, Flashes and Roans.
SHELLAC—English, Native and Garnet.
VERDIGRIS—Extra Dry Narbonne.
MATTRESS LEATHER.
BOOKBINDERS' LEATHER.
BOOT AND SHOE LININGS.
HOOP SKIRT LEATHER.
DYE STUFFS, &c., &c.

STRICTURE.—DR. TYME, OF EDINBURGH, as is well known to Surgeons, claims that incision is the only method of curing this formidable disease. The SCALPEL, No. 46, contains a comprehensive article and extracts of numerous testimonials of the distinguished Surgeon by the Editor, Address EVERARDUS WARNER, Box No. 3,121, including 25 cents.

HAY FOR SHIPPING.—THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the sale agent for the sale of Rose or Fremont Hay, in this City. This hay is compressed direct, and a bale of 400 pounds occupies no more space than a barrel of flour. Ten to 12 bales can be put in an ordinary box car.
CORNISH & CONGDON, No. 630 Pearl-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 10 cents per pound; cottons and woolen, 2 cents per pound; books and newspapers 1 cents per pound; old brass 30 cents per pound; copper and pewter 20 cents; lead 3 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Rooseveldt-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—FIRE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against WALTER MEAD and Cornelia Mead his wife, Daniel Ayres, James Thenborn, The Island City Bank, William D. Bale, William H. Hall, David F. Brown, John C. White, Samuel R. Kelly, Alfred Shelton, Charles Tyler, George F. Nicholas, Nicholas Beach, Jonathan K. Herrick, Miner's Bank of Pottsville, Richard Taylor, Administrator of Edward Payne, deceased; Peter Morris, Jones Bartlett, The Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co., Nathaniel H. Darrell, Rehemiah P. Anderson, Stephen E. Knapp, William Major, Patrick L. Rogers, Aaron Raymond, John A. Rhoades, Mary Maulsaul, Jacob Strauss, Benjamin G. True, Mary Ann Johnson, wife; Sarah Jane Johnson, and James Edwin Johnson, devisees of James W. Johnson, deceased.—Summons for Relief.—[L. S. U. S. Internal Revenue 10 cent stamp cancelled.]—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 241 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 24, 1864. CLARK, RAYMOND & COURBEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 241 Broadway, New-York. The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the County of New-York, on the 24th day of March, 1864. CLARK, RAYMOND & COURBEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
M7-law6w*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

H. H. Leeds & Miner, Auctioneers.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A gentleman's establishment, comprising a pair of fine dark brown horses, a coupe rockaway and harness, will be sold at auction by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, in front of their store, No. 93 Liberty-st., on SATURDAY MORNING, at 12 o'clock. The carriage is of Wood Brothers' manufacture, and has been used but few times; it was built for Summer or Winter use, the back seat being closed in by a movable front with plate glass windows; the harness is light and elegant, of the best City make; the horses stylish and kind. The whole cost a great deal of money, and will probably be sold far below its value.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A MATCHED PAIR OF bright bays, black manes, tails and feet; 16 hands high, 7 years old, and weigh 2,800 lbs. Can be seen at PAPE'S stable, upper end of Long Dock, Jersey City. Warranted sound.

FOR SALE.—ONE PAIR OF BROWN HORSES, eight and nine years old, 16¼ hands high, long natural tails, sound and perfectly kind. Sold for want of use. Apply to JOS. TREADWELL, at Ketchum's stable, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE—SIX SEATS, IN first-rate order, for sale very low for want of use. Apply to stable No. 32 West 30th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FRONT STORE NO. 68 WATER-ST.,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1864,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
CARGO PRIZE SCHOONER OSCAR,
CONSISTING OF
EIGHTY BALES UPLAND COTTON.
Catalogues and samples of cotton at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 119 Wall-st., three days before sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal.
Southern District of Florida.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at our sale-room, No. 93 Liberty-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale; consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suits in brocatel, elegant lace window curtains, mantel and pier mirrors, Brussels and tapestry carpets, carved rosewood sofas in brocatel, elegant lace window curtains, mantel and pier mirrors, Brussels and ingrain

MEDICAL.

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES have been ten years before the public, and are used by thousands of families, and are everywhere commended for their simplicity, certainty, and great curative value. A full case, with 24 large vials and book of directions, for $10, or single vials 50 cents each. Sent by mail or express on receipt of the price. Address DR. W. HUMPHREYS, office and depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 36 Leonard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the only physician in this city who can treat these diseases with the utmost confidence and success. Persons of this character, in 24 years' practice he has cured every case of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case in the world, from 1 to 3 weeks. Persons who have been unfortunate, called once. By his combined treatment, which is the result of many years' study, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige scientifically without the use of Mercury. Involuntary Emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance calling to receive prompt treatment elsewhere may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full statement of case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 36 Franklin-st., Cali. send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE if DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR does not positively cure Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all other diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach or Bowels. Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. Ask for Dr. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, and take no other. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those contemplating Marriage.—Just published, by the Medical Association, DR. LAHIJE, Professor of Diseases of Women, &c., a new and valuable work, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. With full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sent free by mail. Address DR. LAHIJE, No. 19 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, post paid, to any part of the United States and Canada. Also, for sale by the Agents, Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway, New-York; Dyer, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its destructive effects on the mental faculties and the body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition, the result of previous indiscretion or solitary habits. Those of private life may address with confidence, as no medicine will be required that will not be sent secure from observation. Sent to any address, free of postage, on receipt of $1. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES.—Those who require safe and certain remedy for irregular or obstructed menses, can procure the only genuine Dr. Spoon's celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; No. 2, $2, in cases of long standing, may require from 2 to 4 weeks before they come on. No. 1 may be sent by mail for $1 10, and No. 2 for $2 10. Sold at No. 1273 Liberty-st., or sent by mail with full directions, by addressing Box No. 3,220 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind fail in being effectual. Price $5 per bottle, or two cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, at Frankfort-st., N. Y.

EDWARD B. DIXON, M.D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to diseases of surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, namely: Stricture, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 Bond-st., between 10th and 11th, and Office hours from 9 to 11 a.m. and 7 to 9 evening.

MEETINGS.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION FOR DISCOURAGING THE USE OF IMPORTED LUXURIES.—The 3d annual meeting, to successfully inaugurated last November, will be held at the rooms of the Cooper Union of over 2,000 women. Said an adjourned meeting will be held on the following day at No. 2 Great Jones-st. Various committees were appointed upon manufactures, correspondence throughout the State, &c. The pledge, now nearly signed, is as follows:

"We the undersigned, citizens of the commonwealth of this war of rebellion, pledge ourselves to refrain from the purchase of imported articles of luxury, for which those of home manufacture or production can be substituted."

To this the following names, taken at random from the signatures, have been affixed, and others are coming in:

Mrs. Henry W. Gibbs,	Mrs. Alex. Hamilton, Jr.,
Mrs. David Lane,	Mrs. Daniel Le Roy,
Mrs. Isaac Sherman,	Mrs. Jas. S. Coigate,
Mrs. Samuel Ketcham,	Mrs. Saml. Nathan,
Mrs. E. M. Hunt,	Miss Henry A. Coit,
Mrs. C. C. Meagher,	Mrs. William E. Dodge,
Mrs. A. V. Stout,	Miss E. Stone,
Mrs. Gordon Stout,	Miss Nash,
Mrs. Lewis Hartford,	Mrs. F. Calvey,
Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts,	Mrs. D. F. Gridley,
Mrs. J. Hilliard,	Mrs. J. d'Oremieulx,
Mrs. Van den Heuvel,	Miss Ellen Collins,
Mrs. Geo. J. Cornell,	Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler,
Miss Maria Hamilton,	Mrs. Dr. Rob. Watts,
Mrs. Geo. Gardner,	Mrs. Charles E. Strong,
Mrs. Gen. de Peyster,	Mrs. J. A. Dickinson,
Mrs. Moses H. Grinnell,	Mrs. James A. Hamilton,
Mrs. Wm. Curtis Noyes,	Mrs. Nathaniel Robinson,
Mrs. R. V. Blatchford,	Mrs. Joseph Instone,
Mrs. Frederic C. Foster,	Mrs. Dr. Thomas U. S. N.
Mrs. Peter Mitz,	Mrs. Wm. A. Bloodgood,
Mrs. S. B. Schieffelin,	Mrs. Wm. F. Allen,
Mrs. Gouverneur,	Mrs. John W. Stevens,
Mrs. Frederick Sheldon,	Mrs. Wm. B. Astor,

We would gladly publish all the names received to this date, but our readers would allow us room for this. For further information, and for other purposes, all persons interested are requested to send money to Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN, Treasurer of the Association, No. 2 Great Jones-st., where also communications may be addressed during the forenoon from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Signatures will be received at the rooms

Evening Bulletin.

Mississippi Cons.	56	56	56	56	56
Ohio & Miss. R.	25	25	25	25	25

Quantities non-political sheet called *Le Petit Journal*. (The Little Journal.) This small evening paper, which contains each day an original chapter on street gossip, from the pen of a first-class writer, and for the rest is made up of news copied from other journals, is sold at five centimes, or one cent the copy, and can thus be sold because, containing no political discussion, it is exempt from the Government tax. This paper which was started six months ago by the rich banker, MILLAUD, has now reached a daily issue of 180,000 copies, and as the proprietor gains a clear profit of one centime on each copy sold, the net gain is $900 a day, or $5,100 a week!

A most important discussion took place yesterday in the French Chambers on American affairs, by far the most important which has even taken place in that body on this subject. This discussion, which was provoked by M. JULES FAVRE, and continued by the Ministry of State, M. ROUHER, covers the whole ground, and by it we learn:

1. That there is no thought of intervention in America;

2. That the whole House applauded the Minister, when he declared that it was the desire of France to see the United States Government resume again its position of grandeur and prosperity;

3. That the two Governments understand each other on the subject of Mexico, and that such was the fraternal feeling which has always existed between the people of France and the people of the United States that he hoped always to arrange by amicable diplomacy all difficulties that might arise about Mexico;

4. That the French Government had received from the American Government a dispatch on the subject of the House Resolutions, which was perfectly satisfactory;

5. That the French Government had sent to all its diplomatic representatives a dispatch announcing this fact, and giving explanations relating thereto;

6. That the French Government has given a peremptory order within the last week not to allow either of the Confederate ships lately built at Bordeaux and Nantes to leave port.

This discussion and the declarations of the Minister of State will destroy Confederate credit abroad more than anything that has yet occurred. The whole tenor of M. ROUHER's remarks shows that the rebels cannot have either now or hereafter any aid from France. It is to be hoped that this discussion will change somewhat the general current of hostility to the Union cause signalized in the first part of this letter. I shall watch with interest whatever changes may be effected by it. MALAKOFF.

FRANCE, MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

A highly important debate transpired in the Corps Legislatif, on May 17. The order of the day was the adjourned discussion in the Budget. M. JULES FAVRE had the floor, and after referring at some length to the Polish and Danish question said:

Italy is not the only embarrassment in which France is engaged; *she has also Mexico*. [Murmurs.] The details given by M. BILLAULT as to the Mexican finances appear to me to have been left unanswered. [Interruption.] My opinion is that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN will have great difficulty in constituting his Government, owing to the charges which will weigh on it. Those who speak as I do are accused of want of patriotism, and they are told that in the English Parliament such a discussion would not be possible. Has it, therefore, been forgotten that FOX rose in the English House of Commons to support the cause of liberty, and of France in the midst of the great war in which an illustrious Minister, PITT, had engaged in country's name? If the Councils of FOX had been listened to, and if England, instead of combating the French Revolution, had applied herself to moderating it, there would have been less military glory, but certainly more civilization in the world. Thus, we see that political men in England know how to protest against the conduct of their Government when their duty calls on them to do so. The future state of Mexico has been painted in very glowing colors, but if we look at the origin of the expedition, *all those grandeurs form a singular contrast with the twenty-five thousand men of our first contingent and with our pacific declarations.* I admit that events have imposed obligations on us. I however take things as they are, and I say that if the new Emperor is received in Mexico with unanimous acclamations, *I pity a people who prepare customs for a Prince who is sent to them by the enemy.* (Loud interruption.)

M. E. DARIOU—You are pleading in favor of JUAREZ.

M. JULES FAVRE—I hope that MAXIMILIAN may lead the Empire of Mexico to the highest pinnacle of glory; but is not that *France in reality the Lieutenant of France?* [murmurs] and it is for that reason that the question affects our interests. What was the language of the Government at the opening of the session? Opinion was unanimous, if not in blaming, at least in regretting the expedition. The Government declared that it had not entered into any engagement either to leave a French corps in Mexico, or to guarantee any loans. You now know what arrangement has been made. In order to pay the expenses of the war a new plan has been devised, that is, to cause them to be paid by the victorious Power, for France uses sixty-six millions of titles, which are only accommodation bills bearing her signature. (Loud exclamations.) France is deceived when she is told that the expedition is finished, for *it is only just commenced.* (Murmurs.) We leave 30,000 men in Mexico for a period which cannot be fixed, for it will depend on political events. Those troops will, it is said, be paid by the Mexican Government, which is a deplorable thing for France. Elimination is impossible. Our soldiers, in the pay of a foreign Prince, will obey aggressive policy, and may be engaged in enterprises, adventures and dangers. The United States Government expresses the opinion that the Mexicans wish for a democratic and republican Government. (Renewed interruption.) What appears very sad to me is, that a State should be so obliged to seek for a Prince beyond its own frontiers. *The United States Government has also made known its fears that the policy of France in Mexico may sow the seeds of jealousy which may hereafter lead to conflicts between France and America. Such situations in the more extreme, as the United States are now passing through a formidable and sanguinary struggle. Whatever the result of the contest may be, it will leave on the theatre of war armed bands who, sooner or later, will carry their swords elsewhere.* [Interruption.]

A VOICE—Thanks to you!

M. JULES FAVRE—*Has France been sufficiently prudent?* I do not wish to examine her conduct since the great fact of the secession. Had France openly expressed her sympathy with the triumph of liberty and the abolition of Slavery, the North would have received assist succor. At the same time, our marine and commerce would have profited by such a decisive step. The New World is the chief furnisher of the raw material which is so indispensable, and the want of which now costs us such monetary sacrifices. You know the position of the Bank of France. (Exclamations.) A word only on this subject. In the years that preceded 1859, Europe purchased five millions of bales of cotton, three quarters of which were supplied by America. At this day Europe is obliged to gratefully receive her consumption, and to seek her cotton from nations which do not send her back her coined money; India and Egypt keep the gold of Europe. That way the funds of the Bank of France have been perceptibly reduced. We are told that the figure has risen, and that it is now 940,000,000 but if we look back to preceding years we shall find that in 1860 it oscillated between 914,000,000 and 951,000,000. There is another point on which I desire to elicit a reply from the Government. In June, 1861, the *Moniteur* declared officially that *France would observe the strictest neutrality; nevertheless*, in 1862, *pressure was exercised on the Cabinet of Washington to induce it to accept an armistice, and other steps demanding categorical explanation have since been revealed to us.* In April and July, 1863, two French houses were commissioned to construct six iron-clad vessels, two of which were to be rams with block-houses. The order was given by two men known throughout Europe, Capt. BURTON and Mr. SLIDELL; and when it was affirmed that these vessels were intended to navigate between Shanghai and San Francisco, serious doubts arose in the minds of most of us. And when in June, 1863, an application was made to the Minister for permission to place rifled cannon on board ships built for peaceful traffic, there was a commotion which extended beyond the Atlantic. Mr. DAYTON applied to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, and the authorization was withdrawn in October. *Nevertheless, certain journals assure us that these ships are now armed, and that they are on the point of leaving Brest. If this question does not affect our security or our honor, it certainly affects our political probity. The declaration of neutrality is too explicit not to bind the Government, and I wish to see all doubts on the subject removed.* If there were reasons for supposing that we were taking part with either of the belligerents, our embarrassments, great as they are, would be greater still. Above all, our diplomacy should throw aside its habitual versatility. By adopting plain and straightforward language, based on principles of liberty, our diplomatists will be able, I do not say to dictate laws to other nations, but to avoid seeing their words contradicted and their signature protested. [Applause on many benches.]

M. BELMONTET—We have not heard a word about the Budget.

M. ROUHER, Minister of State—Gentlemen, the first accusation of M. J. FAVRE relates to a pretended violation of neutrality toward the United States. Numerous disputes have arisen respecting the rights of neutrals, and I cannot now enter into their history, but I can affirm that all the ideas of liberal treatment and equality, since adopted in favor of neutrals, have had France for their chief promoter. At the outset of the war the *Moniteur* declared the principles that would regulate our conduct. Article 3 of the declaration says that all Frenchmen are forbidden to commission and armed ships for either belligerent, to accept letters-of-marque, to build, equip, or arm war or merchant vessels. In January, 1863, two French houses received a commission to build two steamers, destined to navigate in Chinese waters. Later in that year, the United States Minister in Paris made an application to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, alleging his reasons for supposing that these vessels were intended for the use of the Confederates. An inquiry was instituted, and as the explanations of the builders were not thought clear enough, the authorization was withdrawn. Soon after the builders declared that they were intended for Sweden, but as the existence of that declaration was not sufficiently demonstrated, *the Government gave orders, only ten days ago, that these ships should not leave France till their destination was clearly established.* Such, gentlemen, has been the plain and unequivocal conduct of the Government in this particular case. And as we are now on the question of neutrality, I may say that I should rejoice if M. JULES FAVRE should succeed in making his views prevail on the other side of the Atlantic. At this moment we are urging the Washington Cabinet to declare coal not contraband of war. With regard to the secession, we are almost reproached with not having been able to procure cotton, and with the consequent effects on the spesis of the Bank. *It really requires some courage to impute to France any share of responsibility in this sanguinary fratricidal war, in which we have made every effort to intervene, not as arbiters, but as conciliators.* [Great applause.] It seems we must again treat of the Mexican question. M. J. FAVRE has told you that the treaty concluded with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN violated contracted engagements, and he has spoken of American intervention hanging like the sword of Damocles over the new kingdom. Whilst listening to the ironical eulogiums paid to the Government speakers who expatiated on Mexican resources, I was patiently reading the advices which have arrived from Mexico. One of the letters says: "The general situation of Mexico is improving every day, in proportion as the masses comprehend and better appreciate the generous views of the Emperor. The resistances, localized at some points, has now lost all national color. The bands fly on the approach of our troops; and when surprised they are cut to pieces. It becomes more and more a question of brigandage, cruelly distressing to our inoffensive populations, but to be easily extirpated by a well-organized police. Within the last month or two, in particular, confidence is seen to be reviving. The capital sees an influx of citizens of all classes and all opinions, meeting and forgetting their enmities, and disposed to unite in a common embrace—oblivion of the past; faith in the future. Under such conditions, with the support of the Emperor's Government, and aided by European capitalists, *Mexico cannot fail to enter on a career of material prosperity by which Europe will be the first to profit.*"

SOME VOICES—"The signature!"

M. ROUHER—It is signed by M. DE MORTEMART, Minister of France at Mexico, and is addressed to our Minister of Foreign Affairs. That is not all. I have been occupied with commercial affairs during many years, and, in order to reply to M. J. FAVRE, I have been desirous of knowing the commercial movement in the port of Vera Cruz. I have just received the document, and can state that the orders arrived the day before yesterday by the packet *Florida* amount, for tissues only, to a million of piastres. Such is the commercial development of the country; such the situation which you have heard represented very differently by M. J. FAVRE, who was doubtless afraid of losing the custom of JUAREZ, whom he had so well defended. [Loud applause.]

M. J. FAVRE—Your client is Fortune.

M. ROUHER—Yes, our client is Fortune. Providence protects her, Reason guides her; for that reason she is faithful to us. [Bravo! bravo!] I come now to the two objections made to the treaty. We are told that we have constructed an indefinite engagement to keep our troops in Mexico, and that we have guaranteed the loan, thus violating the declarations made before the commission of which M. LABBATUT was reporter. But how can any one pretend that we have guaranteed the loan, because we have accepted sixty-six millions of Mexican securities in payment? How can it be said that we have violated our word, when we have maintained all our declarations made before the Chamber? No; the loan has been fairly and freely subscribed for by those who have thought the security sufficient; and, at a moment when patience and reserve are imperatively called for, you do not cease to instill alarm into the minds of the holders by dilating on the possibility of their securities ever being realized. It is not patriotic to do so. [Cheers.] M. J. FAVRE has taken an example from past history, and has cited the name of FOX. Yes; that great man always rose in Parliament to proclaim the grand principle of humanity, civilization, and peace; and not to propose, as you have just done, declarations of war against the whole of Europe. Yes; FOX had a great service to render to civilization, and he interposed to oppose PITT and prevent a European conflagration. He did not succeed; but it will be to his eternal honor that he made the attempt. Had you done as much, I should now be on your side. [Applause.] But let us see what is said in the treaty. Our army is to be reduced to 25,000 men, and 10,000 are to be recalled before January 1, 1865.

M. GUROULT—Be so good as to read the treaty, M. le Ministre.

M. ROUHER—I have not got it, but if M. GUROULT will give me a copy I will read it.

Mr. GUROULT—I have it not either; *but I think the period for our troops returning is to be left to the appreciation of the Emperor Maximilian.*

M. ROUHER—M. GUROULT is mistaken. I will endeavor to give, from memory, if not the text, at least the real sense of the treaty: Article 1 provides that the corps d'armée shall be reduced to 25,000 men, to remain temporarily in Mexico for the protection of the interests which were the cause of our intervention. These 25,000 men are to remain in Mexico so long as may be necessary for the interests of France. But will this occupation be indefinite? No; *the Emperor of Mexico has the right of demanding the return of our troops in proportion as the organization of the Mexican army shall be effected.*

M. GUROULT—But we are obliged to remain till then.

M. ROUHER—Is M. GUROULT acquainted with the facts? Does he know that Mexico has already a national army of 25,000 men? And does he not perceive that the Emperor of Mexico has an interest in putting an end to a burdensome occupation as promptly as possible? Our soldiers will return as soon as our interest no longer require their presence. *The evacuation of our troops is daily approaching, and will be hailed with equal satisfaction by both Governments.* The treaty contains nothing contrary to the declarations made to the legislative body. If there are a few persons who feel annoyed by the prolongation of our stay in Mexico, it matters little, because they are revolutionists who would fain recommence the same agitations as prevailed under JUAREZ. [Hear, hear.] The treaty is not open to criticism; it is in conformity with the sentiments expressed by the legislative body in the address. [Hear, hear.] As to America, that question requires treating at some length. *There is no good ground for representing it as pregnant with germs of discussion and as menacing France and Mexico.* There has only been a momentary upburst of passion, like that which occurred when Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were arrested on board the *Trent*, but which did not prevent the Federal Government from giving up the two persons in conformity with the law of nations. Are the United States desirous of taking possession of Mexico? They might easily have attained that end when their troops were at the City of Mexico in 1847-48; but they did not. *Is there any likelihood that the Monroe doctrine will determine the United States to declare war sooner or later?* Let us review the obstacles now opposed to such a course. The great American republic is at present riven by civil war into two hostile camps. *Before these cruel dissensions are appeased, the Emperor of Mexico may have consolidated his throne and established important commercial relations between the two countries which will ripen into bonds of peace.* I invoke these temporary considerations with great regret. All my sympathies are given to the great nation by whose cradle France stood as sponsor. [Hear, hear.] I fervently hope that the present struggle will soon be over, and when it is, why should we fear a war between the United States and Mexico? M. FAVRE appredends that the end of the war at an end, bands of armed adventurers would invade Mexico. Had the war been of short duration, there might have been such bands of adventurers, but *the protracted struggle has so thinned the male population, by its hecatombs of victims, that, were peace now concluded, every discharged soldier would find far more lucrative occupation in the works of peace than in marauding excursions. For America, exhausted by the sacrifices of war, can only retrieve her losses by peaceful labor, and recover the strength which will replace her in the rank of great nations.* [Loud applause.] Now, with regard to principles, M. J. FAVRE has indicated certain dispatches which would seem to establish a kind of solidarity between the American Government and the recent declaration of the Congress. I have those dispatches in my hands, and I find it asserted in one of them, dated 23d October, 1863, that the United States, consistently with their principles, *can but leave the destiny of Mexico in the hands of its own population, and acknowledge their independence under whatever form it may assume.* Such is the language held by the American Government, and communicated by its own representative to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. In a dispatch, addressed on the 4th inst., by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to the French diplomatic agents abroad, he says that Mr. DAYTON, the American Minister in Paris, had explained to him, by order of Mr. SEWARD, that the vote in the Congress would not in any way modify the policy of the United States with regard to Mexico. The vote of the Congress was in reality only intended to influence the approaching Presidential election. The policy it recommends would be a formal violation of the very principle of American institutions. What is the real import of the Monroe doctrine, of which we have heard so much? It only means that the United States would not consent for Europe to found colonies in America, a kind of Algeria, for instance, in Mexico. The Monroe doctrine embodies the principle that every country should be its own master at home. Well, is not Mexico at home? [Approbation and laughter.] Why talk here of a Sovereign placed under the tutelary of France? Such language is only calculated to irritate. (Hear, hear.) The Emperor MAXIMILIAN is Sovereign by popular election. Why, then, should not the United States respect his Crown? The United States will derive greater benefits than any other country from the prosperity of Mexico. American enterprise will find abundant occupation in the Mexican seas, and instead of indulging apprehensions of a war between the two countries, it would, perhaps, be wiser to examine what are the conditions required, in the future, for a close intimacy between America and Mexico. [True, true.] *The new Sovereign may therefore without uneasiness, prepare the prosperity of his country, and the day when that shall have been secured will be the signal for the return of the French troops.*

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Emigration and Immigration—Miscellaneous Correspondence, &c.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Friday, May 6, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

During the past week or two many ox-teams have arrived in the city, and started east on their way to the Missouri River for poor Mormon emigrants. Three hundred of these teams are about the number to be dispatched on this errand this year, three-fifths of the last year's number. However, twenty or thirty mule teams are to accompany them. Instead of sending flour hence on this expedition this year, the flour is bought on the Missouri for the use of the pilgrims through or nearly through the whole journey.

Traveling eastward, also, are several wagons with families of "Josephites," as the followers of young JOSEPH SMITH are termed. These are now pilgrims back across the wearisome plains, still with a faith of a haven desired. Having failed to find at Salt Lake the paradise they anticipated, they now turn their eyes to the State of Illinois, in hopes to find a happy land there under the new leadership of the son and namesake of the original Mormon prophet.

Notwithstanding the departure, as usual every Spring, of a number who fail to see in Salt Lake Mormonism everything that the heart can desire or hope for, houses and lots can scarcely be bought in this city. A team," once upon a time not very remote, would insure the purchase of a house and lot any Spring, but things have changed of late. Any building to sell or to rent is now eagerly snapped up at advanced prices.

With the Mormon teams also went a number of Mormon missionaries on their way to enlighten the benighted denizens of the Old World, and to warn them to flee from the wrath to come.

The militia of the Territory has been moving of late. Lieut.-Gen. D. H. WELLS appoints four Adjutant-Generals, and issues General Orders No. 1, ordering organization of the forces, with brushing up of thunderbusses, drill, and all that sort of thing, that the Legion may be as "fully prepared as circumstances will admit to defend themselves against the reckless savage or other lawless foe." The Lieutenant-General thinks the present a good time to be watchful that the "disunion, secession, direful war and general discord," which are "filling the land with devastation, crime and misery," be not permitted to creep into Utah, and endanger the "principles of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." So you see the folks up in this Territory have no idea of themselves being drawn into the vortex of war, for they think of fighting to keep out.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

Miss Maj. Pauline Cushman, the Federal Scout and Spy.

From the Detroit Tribune, May 24.

Among the women of America who have made themselves famous since the opening of the rebellion, few have suffered more or rendered more service to the Federal cause than Miss Maj. PAULINE CUSHMAN, the female scout and spy. At the commencement of hostilities she resided in Cleveland, Ohio, and was quite well known as a clever actress.

From Cleveland she went to Louisville, where she had an engagement in Wood's Theatre. Here, by her intimacy with certain rebel officers, she incurred the suspicion of being a rebel, and was arrested by the Federal authorities. She indignantly denied that she was a rebel, although born in the South, and having a brother in another Missouri regiment.

In order to test the love for the old flag, she was asked if she would enter the secret service of the Government. She readily consented, and was at once employed to carry letters between Louisville and Nashville. She was subsequently employed by Gen. ROSECRANS, and was for many months with the Army of the Cumberland. She visited the rebel lines time after time, and was thoroughly acquainted with all the country and roads in Tennessee, Northern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, in which sections she rendered our armies invaluable service. She was twice suspected of being a spy, and taken prisoner, but managed to escape.

At last, however, she was not so fortunate. After our forces had captured Nashville, Maj. CUSHMAN made a scout toward Shelbyville to obtain information of the strength and position of the enemy, and while returning to Nashville, was captured on the Murfreesboro pike, eleven miles from the latter city. She was mounted on a horse, and, in charge of two scouts was being taken to Spring Hill, the headquarters of FORREST.

While on the way to this place, she feigned sickness, and said she could not travel any further without falling from her horse. Her captors stopped at a house on the roadside, when it was ascertained that a Federal scouting party had passed the place an hour before. Knowing that her guards had important papers for Gen. BRAGG, the quick-witted spy seized the fact and schemed to use it to her advantage.

Seeing an old negro, who appeared to commiserate her unfortunate plight, she watched her opportunity and placed $10 in Tennessee money in his hand, saying: "run up the road, Uncle, and come back in a few minutes, telling us that four hundred Federals are coming down the street." The faithful negro obeyed the order literally, and soon came back in the greatest excitement, telling the story. The two "rebs" told him he lied. The old colored man got down on his knees, saying: "Massa, dey's cumin, sure nuff; do Lord help us, day is cumin."

The scouts at this had a short history, mounted their horses and "skedaddled" for the woods. Miss CUSHMAN, seizing a pistol belonging to a wounded soldier in the house, also mounted her horse and fled toward Franklin. She traveled through the rain, and, after nightfall, lost her way. Soon came the challenge of a picket, "Who comes there?" Thinking she had reached the rebel line, she said: "A friend of JEFF. DAVIS." "All right," was the reply, "advance and give the countersign."

She presented the countersign in the shape of a canteen of whisky. She passed five pickets in this way, but the sixth and last was obdurate. She pleaded that she was going to see a sick uncle at Franklin, but the sentry couldn't see it. Sick and disheartened, she turned back. Seeing a light at a farmhouse, she sought shelter. An old man received her kindly, showed her to a room, and said he would awake her at an early hour in the morning, and show her the road to Franklin.

A loud knock awoke her in the morning from her Lethean slumbers, and upon arousing she found her horse saddled and the two guards from whom she had escaped the previous afternoon. She was taken to the headquarters of FORREST, and he sent her, after a critical examination, to Gen. BRAGG. Nothing could be found against her until a search was made in her garters, under the inner sole of which were found important documents which clearly proved her to be a spy.

She was tried and condemned to be executed as a spy, but being sick, her execution was postponed. She finally, after lying in prison three months, sent for Gen. BRAGG, and asked him if he had no mercy. She received from him the comforting assurance that he should make an example of her, and that he should hang her as soon as she got well enough to be hung decently.

While in this state of suspense, the grand army of ROSECRANS commenced its forward movement, and one fine day the rebel town where she was imprisoned was surprised and captured, and the heroine of this tale was, to her great joy, released. She is now in this city visiting friends, having arrived at the Biddle House one day last week.—*Detroit Tribune, Tuesday.*

Central Park—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I offer you my thanks for the publication in your paper of Sunday morning, of the convenient catalogue of the trees, shrubs and plants, at this time in full bloom in the Central Park.

I have taken the list in my hand and have spent many hours in strolling through the beautiful winding and shaded walks and avenues of the Park, recognizing at every step some charming acquaintance of former years, and reverting with delight to my first introduction to them by name, in the woods and meadows of the country. My satisfaction has, however, been much alloyed by the fact, that my catalogue contained the *names* of many plants that were *not familiar* to me, and which I was unable to locate or apply; and it occurred to me, that if the Commissioners of the Central Park would *attach* devote a small sum to the procuring and attaching to each of the trees, shrubs, &c., along the walk, labels containing the botanical, and *also the vernacular names* of the plants respectively, the information and pleasure denied by visitors would be greatly increased. Thus every young person might speedily become familiar with the names, appearance and *characteristics* of the several plants, &c., and would acquire a fund of knowledge which would be a source of gratification in all after years. If the name and, perhaps, the medical virtues of each plant could be thus associated in the mind with the peculiar appearance of its leaves or flowers, every ramble through the Central Park, or through the woods and fields of the country, would renew our acquaintance with old friends, whose features or good qualities hold a cherished place in our memories. If small labels of wood, the names, &c., distinctly marked thereon, should be attached to the several trees, &c., by wires, they would be enduring, and would afford all the facilities that are desirable. Then each visitor might provide himself with the daily or weekly catalogue of *new arrivals*—plants newly in blossom—and would, in each visit, receive a valuable lesson in botany and natural history—one which would never be forgotten. Will you be pleased to call the attention of the Commissioners to this subject?

W.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION ... THURSDAY, May 26, 1864.
3 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Hepper, Koster, Houghtailin, Haviland, McGrath, Odyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

The minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Russell—

Petitions of property owners in the vicinity, to have sewer built in Eighty second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Cook—

Bill of Patrick Curry, amounting to two hundred dollars, for four months' rent of room, corner Thirty-first street and Seventh-avenue, for the use of Paymaster Kennedy, of the Soldiers' Volunteer Family Aid Fund and Relief Committee.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Hanlon to keep a stand on the southeast corner of Harrison and West streets, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That a cross-walk be laid from the northwest corner of Jackson and Front streets to the ferry; also, a cross-walk be laid from the northeast corner of Jackson and South streets to the ferry, also from the northwest corner of Jackson and South streets to the ferry, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Francis Skiddy to erect a portico in front of his house on the southeast corner of Thirty-second-street and Fifth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Trustees of the Yorkville Presbyterian Church, for the sum of one thousand dollars and forty cents, with the interest which may accumulate thereon, at the date of the approval of this resolution by His Honor the Mayor, the same to be applied to the payment of assessment for the opening of Madison-avenue, from Second-street to Eighty-fifth-street, also for sewer in Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, from the Fourth avenue to the East River and also for the interest accumulated on an assessment of three hundred and eighty three dollars, for sewer in Eighty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenue's, they having been relieved from the assessment by resolution passed, and approved by His Honor the Mayor, December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure and present to the Eleventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, a stand of colors, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Alexander Hines to erect a sign in front of his premises, number two hundred and nine West-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hepper—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby authorized and directed to place a fire-hydrant on the south side of Second-street, between Avenue D and Bowling-Green, without delay.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the salary of the Superintendent of Lands and Places be fixed at the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioners be and he is hereby directed to cause gas mains to be laid in One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to R. G. Story & Company, to erect and retain an awning in front of their premises, number fifty-three Vesey-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the salary of the General Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be and the same is hereby fixed at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum the same to take effect from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Francis Skiddy to erect a portico in front of his house on the southeast corner of Thirty-second-street and Fifth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

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Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure and present to the Eleventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, a stand of colors, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Alexander Hines to erect a sign in front of his premises, number two hundred and nine West-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hepper—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby authorized and directed to place a fire-hydrant on the south side of Second-street, between Avenue D and Bowling-Green, without delay.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the salary of the Superintendent of Lands and Places be fixed at the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioners be and he is hereby directed to cause gas mains to be laid in One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to R. G. Story & Company, to erect and retain an awning in front of their premises, number fifty-three Vesey-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the salary of the General Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be and the same is hereby fixed at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum the same to take effect from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Robbins & Robbins to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number one Broome-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman McGrath—

Restoration of James Jacks as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, Councilman McGrath presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That James Amerman, be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of James Jacks, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That permission be, and it is hereby given to Jeremiah Kennedy, to place a sign across the sidewalk in front of number one thousand four hundred and thirty-six Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Hourihan—

Resolved, That the following-named streets be opened as hereinafter designated, according to law, and that the Council to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary measures to carry this resolution into effect:

Sixty-third-street, from Third-avenue to East River, and from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Sixty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to East River, and from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Seventy-first-street, from Fourth-avenue to East River, and from Tenth avenue to Hudson River.

Seventy-second-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River, and from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River, and from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, where not already opened.

Ninety-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River, and from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road.

Ninety-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River, and from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Harlem River.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from the Hudson River to One Hundred and Fifth-avenue.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River, from Sixth-avenue to Lawrence-street, and from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, and from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

One Hundred and Forty-first-street, from Bloomingdale Road to Harlem River.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then laid over.

By Councilman Haviland—

Whereas, It is provided in the grant to the Hudson River Railroad Company that the said Hudson River Railroad Company shall, at its own cost and expense, pave in front a space seventy-five feet in width in and about the tracks in all the avenues and streets through which the said track or tracks shall be laid, wherever the Common Council shall deem the interests of the public to require such pavement to be done; and

Whereas, The Common Council have recently authorized a change in the grade of West-street, from Hoboken to Hammond-street, through which part of West-street the tracks of said company are now laid; and

Whereas, The said Common Council have recently ordered that said part of West-street, from the Hoboken side of Hoboken-street to Hammond-street, should be paved with Belgian pavement on both sides of the railroad track; therefore,

Resolved, That the interests of the public require that the said Hudson River Railroad Company shall pave said part of West-street to the extent required by the terms of the said grant to them, and that they be and are hereby directed, immediately upon the passage of this resolution, to pave or cause to be paved a space of twenty-five feet in width at and about their tracks in West-street, from south of Hoboken-street to Hammond-street, in the manner following, to wit: So much of said space as may be within and between said tracks may be paved with cobble-stones, and so much of said space as may be outside of the outer rails of each track shall be paved with Belgian or trap-block, and the whole to be done under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Croton Aqueduct Board; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be, upon its passage, properly certified by the Clerk of the Common Council, and duly served upon the said railroad company, and in case of their neglect to comply therewith within thirty days from the service thereof, that the said Croton Aqueduct Board shall be and they are hereby authorized and directed to proceed immediately with the laying of said pavement in the manner specified in the former resolution, at the expense of said railroad company.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavements.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the east side of Third-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Opdyke—

Resolved, That the resolution passed by the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen on the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and approved by His Honor the Mayor on the —— day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, authorizing and requiring the Harlem Railroad Company so run their cars from Thirty-second to Forty-second street, through the Fourth-avenue, be amended so as to strike out in the third line the words "over the surface of the Fourth-avenue," and substitute instead thereof the words "through the tunnel already existing."

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Brandon—

Petition of property owners to have vacant lots on East Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, regulated.

Resolved, That the vacant lots on East Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, and also those on the west side of Fourth avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of G. Kimball for the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars, for furnishing and providing a banquet for the Seventy-ninth Regiment.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on National Affairs, in favor of paying bill of Colonel B. L. Trafford for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Fifty-sixth and Sixty-sixth Regiments, New-York Volunteers, on the twelfth day of January last.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave with Belgian or trap-block pavement Seventy-first-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, the property owners to pay the whole expense.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave with Belgian or trap-block pavement Second-avenue, between Houston and Twenty-sixth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of granting Engine Company number Fifty-three a new location.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, to build a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, between Eleventh and Tenth avenues.

Which

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 6-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
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U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We have on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment Bonds of this new Loan.

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DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Subscribers now offer for sale the remainder of the Issue of Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, appropriated to the construction of their road from Chicago to La Queen, Indiana.

The rails have all been purchased for the completion of the entire line, which below the present market value, and are now going forward to Chicago. The work is rapidly progressing, and the Company expect to open the road for traffic early the ensuing Fall, forming a new and very short trunk line from Chicago to the Eastern markets.

The interest payable during construction has been provided for, and is now on deposit with the Bankers of the Company. Apply to

SCHUCHARDT & SEEBHARD,
No. 71 Nassau-st.,
M. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 37 William-st.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1864.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch.)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters' Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 7-30 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7-30 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, } Signatures. } I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

New-York:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.
Bank of the Commonwealth
PHILADELPHIA:
Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers.
E.S. Whelan & Co., Bankers.

Also Agencies:
Hon. I. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
J. S. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.
Boston:
Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank
Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Bankers.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and sold on commission.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

GOLD ORE MINING COMPANY
OF COLORADO.

THOMSON & TALBOT MINES, GREGORY DISTRICT—ALFRED THOMSON, Mining Superintendent. 500 feet, double locks, six shafts in full working order. CAPITAL, $250,000; SHARES, $10. Second payment of property, and not liable to assessments. $50,000 reserved as working capital.

TRUSTEES.

JAMES D. FISH, WM. A. COBB,
JNO. W. E. DOSLER, WM. L. CORTELYOU.
CHAS. O. MORRIS, CHAS. H. TODD,
WILBUR F. HERBERT, SAMUEL EDDY,
DAVID S. DUNCOMB.

President, CHAS. H. TODD, No. 73 Cedar-st.
Treasurer, CHAS. O. MORRIS, No. 29 Wall-st.
Secretary, D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 5 Pine-st.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 5 PINE-ST.

From Prospectus.

NEW-YORK, March 12, 1864.

Wm. T. Dobson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: A 20-stamp mill (700 pounds each) will crush 30 tons ore, and with 16 Pittsburgh Fans, and the Sampshurizer, I believe the Thomson and Talbot Mines will yield $1,000 per day of gold.

Yours, respectfully, L. R. BUTLER.

The company will put in operation, as soon as it can be forwarded, a larger working power than is above specified.

Subscriptions to 18,000 shares AT PAR may be made at the office of WHITE, MORRIS & DUNCOMB, No. 29 Wall-st. Maps and prospectus may be obtained from either of the officers.

MINING STOCKS.

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or other cities, on commission, by ALBERT E. NICOLAY, No. 63 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fifteenth day of April, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

CALL FOR A MEETING OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN (OGDENSBURG) RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to authorize the formation of Corporations for the construction of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, passed March 31, 1847, and amended April 2, 1860, and pursuant to a written request signed by the holders of a majority in amount of the second issue of bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, we, the trustees of the Mortgage executed to secure the payment of the second issue of bonds of the said Northern Railroad Company, do hereby give notice that a meeting of all such second mortgage bondholders as choose to attend in person or by proxy will be held at the Northern Railroad office, in the village of Malone, New-York, on the 10th day of JUNE next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of forming a new Railroad Corporation.

Dated Malone, New-York, April 26, 1864.

W. A. WHEELER, } Trustees.
WM. C. BROWN, }

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 23, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

OFFICE OF QUARTZ HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 7th of June, inclusive.

J. H. TYLER,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO., No. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 36, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Books of this company will be closed on the 20th May, 1864, at 3 P. M., and will be opened again on the 15th of June next at 10 A. M.

H. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the company's office, No. 44 Exchange-pl., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, June 7, 1864, at 3 o'clock. By order.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed on the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 28th inst., and reopened on the morning of SATURDAY, June 18, for the annual election to be held in the City of Chicago, on the 20th inst.

FRANCIS H. ROWE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 239 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,

BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1864.

This bank has received, and has now on hand for immediate delivery, a supply of U. S. 10-40 bonds of all sizes, with coupons from March 1. Remittals money or certified checks received in payment.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, that a call for a further payment of Ten Per Cent. upon the amount of their subscriptions has been made this day, payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 William-st., New-York, on or before the 30th of June next.

JOHN A. DIX, President.
New-York, May 10, 1864.
By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company in this City, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th day of May to the 6th day of June, inclusive.

E. ROUSSEL, Secretary.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS.
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

U. S. 10-40
FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

E. MORRISON & CO., Bankers, No. 17 Nassau-st., Subscription Agents for the above loan, are now prepared to receive subscriptions and furnish the Bonds. One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 12 CONGRESS-ST., BOSTON.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION—COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES. ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Mining Stocks.

Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Wall-st.,

issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INS. CO.
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1864.

The books for the subscription to the increased capital of this company will be opened from May 16 to June 1, inclusive.

Each shareholder will be entitled to subscribe for one share of new stock for every five shares of the old stock held by him, (fractions not counted;) and all shares subscribed for must be paid for at the time of such subscription, or before the date of the closing of the books.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this company, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JOSEPH KERNOCHAN,	AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK,
J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON,	JAMES COLLES,
FRED'K SCHUCHARDT,	ALEX'DER L. COTHEAL,
RUSSELL STEBBINS,	CHARLES H. BIDDLE,
DANIEL S. SCHANCK,	WILLIAM WATT,
SAMUEL SLOAN,	ISAAC WALTON,
ISAAC E. COTHEAL,	HENDERSON MOORE,
JOAB WAGSTAFF,	R. W. MONTGOMERY,
HENRY A. ROWE,	FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR,
JAMES A. HAMILTON,	THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.,
THOMAS PALMER, Jr.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, on the 11th inst., SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq., was elected President and CHARLES H. BIDDLE, Esq., Vice-President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUant to chapter 238, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank, whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. R. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

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ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.,
ST. LOUIS, April, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOND-HOLDERS and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Edna, Christian County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M. All the transfer books of the Company both of bonds and stocks, will be closed on the 6th May until the 8th June, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. E. RALSTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 21, 1864.

THE BANK OF CANTON, (CANTON, ST. Lawrence County,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of H. J. MESSENGER, No. 139 Broadway, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Ocean Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY Directors of this Company, and three inspectors for the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 406 Hudson-st., on MONDAY, June 6, next. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books are closed until June 6.

By order of the Board.

JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

10-40 LOAN.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK having been designated a Government depository, will now receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan, offering the best terms and facilities.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for inspectors of the next election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 20 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 27th of May to the 7th of June.

NICHOLAS E. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 78 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next.

The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, 1864. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. By order,

E. V. BLEECKER, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, sloops, propellers, &c., are requested to send into this office their names, tonnage of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their terms, time of sailing, ports of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with discretion of privilege, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000, PAID IN.
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.
TWO DOORS BELOW THE SUB-TREASURY.
Designated as a Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

DIRECTORS:
MORRIS KETCHUM,
EDWIN HOYT,
JOSEPH STUART,
JOHN H. HERMAN,
CHARLES S. ANTHONY,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,
BENJ. L. HUTTON,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
WM. H. WEBB.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY.
JAMAICA, L. I., May 24, 1864.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Jamaica and Rockaway Turnpike Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at Jennings' Hotel, in Far Rockaway, on Saturday, the 18th day of June, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, May 26, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen Directors and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of this Company, No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, June 6, 1864. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. By order,

WASHINGTON HITTER, Secretary.

$30,000 WANTED, FOR FIVE YEARS, in a first-class business; good security given; willing to pay 10 per cent. per annum. Address A. F., Box No. 166 Times Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 4, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL—DIVIdend.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of five per cent. to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 94 Fulton-st. in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of July, 1864. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer, the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, } Trustees.
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal.

May 26, 1864.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable June 1 proximo, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from Friday, the 27th inst., to June 1.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.; open daily from 1 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Deposits made on or before June 3 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BUEL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
48 Wall, and
corner Canal and Thompson sts.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED COMPANY continues to INSURE against Loss or Damage by FIRE on reasonable terms.

CATTARIUS CLARK, President.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.
JULIAN BOYD, Surveyor.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 67 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.....$600,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1864.....$9,045

Cash Dividends in 13 years, 22½ per cent.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000

WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO EXEMPT FIREMEN.—THE attention of Firemen holding Exempt Badges is called to the following section of the law, relative to the same:

SECTION 7. Every Exempt Fireman receiving a Badge shall have the permission to wear the same renewed some time during the month of May in each year, otherwise such permission shall be deemed revoked; and the said commissioners may, at any time, revoke any permission so granted by them; but in case such permission is not renewed, or is revoked, it shall be the duty of such Exempt Firemen to restore the badge previously worn by him to the said commissioners.

In accordance with the above section, the Clerks of the Board of Fire Commissioners will be in attendance at Firemen's Hall, on every TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, from seven to nine P. M. during the months of May, for the purpose of renewing Exempt Badges.

CHARLES P. KNAPP, } Clerks.
R. P. H. ABELL, }

JOHN W. GORMAN, President.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFfairs of the COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 3 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTment of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JAMES FREEMAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL MURPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL MURPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet on every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. D. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy.....$200
When enlisting for three years.....$300

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $25.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CO

First or Orderly Sergeant	per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	13 per month.
Privates at Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $100, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay on Government security.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	25 per month.
Seamen	22 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, strong, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must accompany enlistments.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and the monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All medical questions on men examined by applying at the Naval Rendezvous, in the Park, and persons can be examined and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No 242 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACTG-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 134 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M., No. 18 Bowery.
EDWARD P. BERKER, U. S. M. C., No. 18 Bowery.

County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM B. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteering Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway,
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00
Total	$400 00

Applications to be made personally at the office of the Committee.

Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a premium of twenty dollars:

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM B. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to all persons entitled to exemption under the Enrollment Act, on account of alienage, unsuitableness of age, (under twenty and over forty-five years,) or on account of two years service in the Army or Navy, during the present War, to present such claims in person without delay to the Board of Enrollment of the District in which they reside.

WILLIAM HAYES,
Brigadier-General Volunteers,
and A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

CIRCULAR.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, May 24, 1864.

Officers of Volunteer Regiments from the State of New-York who have left the service by resignation, expiration or term of service, or for other causes, are requested to send at once to these headquarters, their present Post-office address, designating their rank and the Regiment in which they served.

A large number of letters and packages for officers formerly belonging to the Regiments from this State, are at this Office, which cannot be forwarded without this information.

The attention of Officers connected with the regiments mustered for two years, is especially called to this circular.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL,
ALBANY, May 6, 1864.

FOR WANT OF LIKE FACILITIES AS "one were afforded me in the Southern Military Divisions, the men enlisted under the recent calls in the Southern Division of the State (comprising the first ten Congressional Districts) were obliged, most of them, to go to the field without the State bounty. In the recent battles many, whom the Paymaster had not as yet been able to reach in the field, may have been killed.

Widows and others residing in New-York City and its vicinity, having claims on this office will, if they call on Maj. ROBERT BENSON, Jr., No. 7 State-street, New-York City, have their papers arranged and forwarded. FREE OF FEES.

JOHN D. VAN BUREN,
Paymaster-General.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1864.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—PHYSICIANS in good standing, for contract United States service in Washington, the West, the Gulf, and in the army general hospitals near New-York. Pay $100 per month, and free transportation.

Apply personally to Medical Director, No. 128 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Bill-heads, Circulars, Checks, and small printing, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. E. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 4 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

PROPOSALS

MATTRESSES AND COVERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, May 24, 1864.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Mattresses," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock on the 4th day of June next, for furnishing and delivering 1,000 mattresses, with two covers for each, to be delivered at the rate of 1,000 per week, the first delivery to be made within ten days after receiving notice of acceptance of proposal. The mattresses and covers to conform to the navy standard (5,000 to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and 5,000 at the Navy-yard, Charlestown, Mass.), and there undergo the usual inspection of the Yard. Satisfactory evidence must be furnished that the bidder is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed for, and that he has the license required by law.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
May 20, 1864.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes and Branches," will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., of FRIDAY, June 3, 1864, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened, for the supply of

1,100 feet of cast-iron water pipes, 16 inches diameter.
6,000 feet of cast-iron water pipes, 12 inches diameter.
12,000 feet of cast-iron water pipes, 6 inches diameter.
4,000 feet of cast-iron water pipes, 4 inches diameter.
and 14 branch pipes.

The amount of security required will be ten thousand dollars.

Plans and specifications for the same, and form of agreement to be entered into, can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. M. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

WEIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO